

LAWYERS CLASH IN HUPEH BAD MONEY CASE; NO DECISION

Judgment Taken Under Ad-
visement After Lively
Afternoon

THE ARGUMENTS

Mr. Musso, for Government,
Resents Mr. Rice's
Insinuations

The case against the two rebel leaders charged with counterfeiting and with being accessories to a Hupeh robbery, was finished yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. D. Musso, prosecuting the case for the Chinese government, asked that the two accused be handed over to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Perkins, the American assessor, said that he would reserve decision. Magistrate Wang was on the bench with him during the hearings.

Mr. J. W. Rice represented the prisoners. The attorneys finished the examination of Tsen Dah-pen, the principal accused, in the afternoon, and made their arguments. The other accused is Moo Toong-hai.

The arguments were enlivened by verbal clashes between the lawyers which the assessor smoothed out to the satisfaction of both. Mr. Rice contended that there was nothing in the testimony to support the charges and his contention was that the charges had been "framed up" by government secret service men to secure the extradition of two much-wanted revolutionaries. Mr. Rice said that he did not charge that the government at Peking was directly the author of the charges against his clients.

"There are many persons wanted by the government," said he, "for revolutionary activities. There are many men here in Shanghai who are here to get the persons wanted. They are here to get the rebels by honest means if they can—but they are here to get them. The procuring of the rebels is given over to men who employ the very worst characters for this purpose."

He then referred to the fact that the principal witness for the government a convicted criminal, had been arrested in Frenchtown where it was found that he was coming to the court without handcuffs on and with \$103 in his pocket.

Prisoner in Funds

"They may be able to explain why the witness was not hand-cuffed," he continued, "but the \$103 can not be explained. Why did his custodian allow him to have that money? Prisoners are never allowed to have money. A prisoner with \$100 in the custody of the ordinary Chinese guard would not have to stay there long."

Mr. Rice then referred to the attack on the first accused's home on December 5 before he was arrested. He had produced witnesses to show that the assassins were hired by a Chinese government detective.

"If a person employed by the Chinese government planned Tsen's assassination," he declared, "why would they not also plan to get possession of him by this process? There was a big reward for Tsen, dead or alive. It was probably bigger if he could be taken alive."

He then referred to the counterfeited plant involved in the case. It would appear to the court, he said, that this plant was run by a government detective and was used to secure the extradition of every rebel wanted by the government. In connection with the same plant, a man named Zau Chung-wo and a Chinese detective had been handed over to the authorities. He declared that the detective got a sentence of one year—and that Zau Chung-wo was shot.

"There has been no evidence to show that," interrupted Mr. Musso.

Mr. Perkins said that the court would make an examination to see if the statement was true.

Mr. Rice then took up the second charge—which accused the men of

(Continued on Page 2)

Failing Early Recognition By the Foreign Powers, Yuan Will Be Quietly Enthroned

To Delay Coronation Till Peace Restored in Yunnan;
Peking Negotiates for \$20,000,000 Japanese Loan

Delastatichs Lloyd

Peking, January 12.—The Peking Gazette reports that, unless an early recognition of the monarchy by the foreign powers is secured, the enthronement of Yuan Shih-k'ai may be performed as quietly as the new calendar was enforced on January 1. The coronation will take place only after peace has been restored in Yunnan.

According to the Chinese press, the Peking Government is negotiating with the Japanese Mitsui Company about an industrial loan amounting to twenty million dollars. Chou Tse-chi, Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will assist in the negotiations during his stay in Tokyo.

Defeat 6,000 Rebels

Rebels' Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—Reports from Canton state that the Government troops have defeated 6,000 rebels east of Waichow. Military Governor Lung stated that his troops hit the rebels hard four times and are now pursuing them. These so-called rebels are probably merely bandits and pirates, with whom the Canton Delta swarms, who attempted to take advantage of the present situation.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the uneasiness of the rebel leaders is increasing.

Kweiyang, January 12.—The provincial authorities state that Kweiyang has not declared its independence. Soldiers who are leaving Kweiyang are going to the borders of Szechuen and Hunan. The military authorities are enrolling students from various schools in Kweiyang to form a Students' Corps for military training.

The prices for rice, etc., are rising chiefly owing to many rumors. The city and province are quiet.

Kalgan, January 12.—Robbers have captured Saratol, in Shanai, where there is a Swedish mission station. The officials have urged the missionaries in that region to concentrate at Pao-teo for protection.

Canton, January 12.—The issue of money-orders on Yunnan has been temporarily suspended.

So far no troops have been despatched to Yunnan.

The police have been ordered to arrest persons commenting on Yunnan affairs.

The rebels are causing dis-

turbances in the districts around Waichow, to which place the military authorities are sending reinforcements.

Shameen is under military vigilance and temporary fortifications have been constructed.

The exodus of Chinese to Hong-kong has begun.

Outwardly Canton is peaceful. The schools are closing earlier than usual owing to the paucity of the attendance.

Fan-tai, under the name of Pail-kuen, has again been legalised, despite protests. Tis. 400,000 having been paid for the monopoly.

Again Attack Police

Another attack was made by the rebels on a police station of the Chapel Quarter early yesterday morning. Thirty men attacked Station No. 5 with bombs, pistols and rifles. Fighting lasted some 40 minutes. The police were unable to defeat the rebels until 200 Northern soldiers and 20 cavalrymen arrived; 9 rebels were taken together with 3 rifles and 2 pistols.

Armsmen Removal Issue

The Government's latest decision with regard to the arsenal—not to move it—has greatly annoyed local Chinese who have held meetings of protest.

Japanese Press Reports

According to a Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency, a telegram from Canton reports: With Hui-chow in Kwangtung as the center, there is trouble in the Tamshui and Pailua districts. The line of the Canton Kowloon Railway is threatened and therefore the time table of the railway has been revised. At Tien-hai-shien in Kowchow there are also troubles. All these troubles are caused by the Revolutionaries.

The Peking correspondent of the Shanghai Nippo says that Lu Cheng-hsiang, the State Secretary and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Japanese Minister to Peking that the Japanese newspapers are exaggerating and giving false reports on Yunnan affairs and has asked that they be properly censored by the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Asquith Refuses Dardanelles Inquiry

Deprecates Parliamentary Dis-
cussion at Present on Sir
Ian Hamilton's Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that any acceptance of the resignation of a Minister would be promptly intimated to the House. He deprecated any discussion, for the present, on Sir Ian Hamilton's report and said that he would not assent to an inquiry into the operations at the Dardanelles.

CLAN LINE MACFARLANE SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Thirteen Lascars Die in Open
Boat; 18 Others and Six
Officers Landed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Lloyd's Agent at Malta reports that the British cargo steamer Clan Macfarlane (4,823 tons) was sunk on the afternoon of December 30. The Chief and Second Officer, the Chief, Second, Fourth and Fifth Engineers and 18 Lascars were picked up and landed at Malta today. Thirteen Lascars died in the boat.

Sir Geo. Reid Enters Parliament Unopposed

J. D. Gilbert, Liberal, Defeats
Trade Unionist Terrett in
West Newington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid, the retiring High Commissioner for Australia, has been elected unopposed as Member of Parliament for St. George's, Hanover Square, replacing Sir A. Henderson, Bart., who was created a Peer at New Year. Mr. Mackenzie Bell withdrew his candidature.

At the West Newington bye-election, today, Mr. J. D. Gilbert, the Liberal candidate, polled 2,646 votes and Mr. Terrett, the Trade Unionist, 787 votes.

TWO BRITISH AVIATORS KILLED AT EASTBOURNE

Lieut. Gordon Duke and War-
rant Officer Fraser Have Fa-
tal Accident in Air

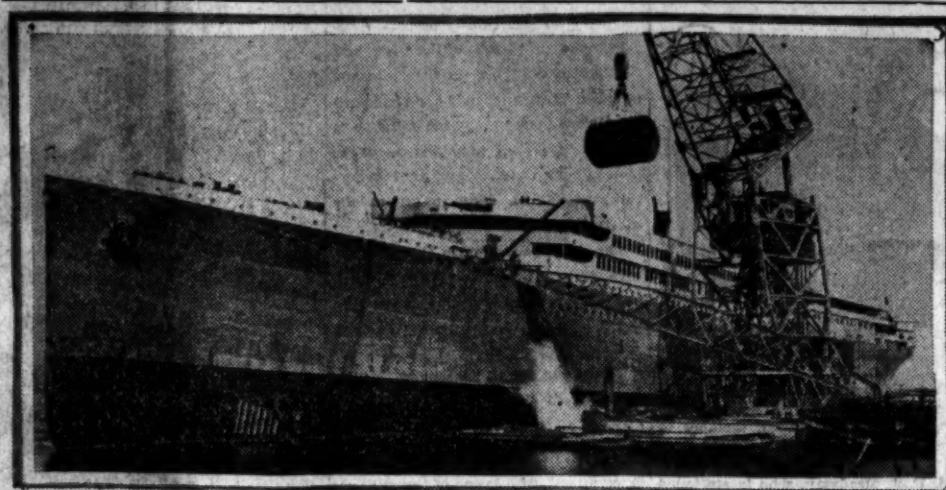
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Lieut. Gordon Duke and Warrant Officer Fraser, while flying at Eastbourne, fell and both were killed.

ALLIED AVIATION BOARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 10.—The monthly Anglo-French conference of military aviators is developing into an allied conference. A Russian aviation mission has already arrived in Paris.

Largest British Ship to Be Used in Hospital Service



S.S. Britannic under construction

London, December 9.—The White Star liner Britannic, just completed at the Harland and Wolff yards at Belfast, it has been learned, is being converted into a hospital ship and

will soon go into service. She will be equipped with 6,000 beds.

The Britannic is the largest British ship afloat, and since the giant German liners are all tied up, the

largest vessel sailing the seas. She is of 50,000 tons, is 890 feet long and of 95 feet beam.

The Mauretania, of the Cunard line, has been used as a hospital ship since the beginning of the war.

BANKER'S SLAYER TELLS STRANGE TALE IN COURT

Says Government Desired
Cheng's Death for "Squeeze-
ing" Mixed Court Reward

After a hearing that terminated in the French Mixed Court yesterday, the assassin of Mr. Cheng Sze-chen, manager of the Bank of Communications, was ordered to be handed over to the Arsenal authorities. The man gave his name as Liu Yu-shun and said that he came from Shanghai.

He declared in court that he was a "boy" in the service of a foreigner on Carter Road. He said a three-day holiday, his purpose being to assassinate the banker. He admitted his guilt frankly and told a strange story in explanation, which is not credited by the authorities.

"I am not a rebel," said the prisoner. "I killed the banker for the government. The banker had taken \$30,000 of \$50,000 which the Peking government sent here to give to the Mixed Court because that court had handed over to the Arsenal authorities the murderers of Admiral Tsen Ju-cheng. Instead of giving all the money, the banker kept half so that the government desired his death."

"Who gave you the order to assassinate him?" he was asked.

"A sergeant in the government army," was the answer, "I was to be rewarded. I was to get \$50. Besides that, the sergeant told me that I would be released if I was handed over to the authorities and was to get a commission as captain in the government army."

He steadfastly refused to give the name of his confederate who escaped. The banker it will be remembered was killed last Saturday afternoon while getting into his carriage on the Great Western Road.

Municipal Council Nominations Close

Today is the last day on which nominations can be filed for the Municipal Council and for the election by registered landowners of a land commissioner for the year. Nominations should be in the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. The election is to be held on Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21.

BRITISH PROMOTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 10.—Prince Alexander of Teck has been promoted Brigadier-General. Brevet Colonel and Temporary Major-General R. H. Butler has been gazetted Deputy Chief of the General Staff, in succession to Colonel and Temporary Major-General Whigham.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.2 and the minimum 27.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 43.5 and 33.3.

Labor M.P. Will Move To Reject Compulsory Military Service Bill

Lees-Smith, 'Khaki' Liberal, To
Second Proposal; Laborites
Confer With Asquith

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Labor Member, Mr. Anderson, will move the rejection of the Military Service Bill on the 12th. The "khaki" Liberal Member, Mr. Lees-Smith, will second the motion.

On the other hand, it is officially announced that the Labor party has accepted the invitation of Mr. Asquith to discuss certain aspects of the Bill with him today. Meanwhile, the resignations of the Labor Ministers of the Cabinet are in abeyance.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. John Redmond announced that the Nationalists will not further oppose the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

BRITISH HAVE TURKS ON THE RUN TO ORAH

Gen. Aylmer Leading Column
To Relief of Kut; Weather
Conditions Enforce a Halt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced important operations in Mesopotamia for the relief of Kut. General Aylmer left Algherbi on the 6th for that place.

General Townshend, on the 6th, reported heavy firing north-west of Kut, but the enemy made no attack. Then General Aylmer, who had fifty miles to march along the Tigris to Kut, reported heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on the 7th.

General Campbell's column, on the right bank of the river, carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners. Meanwhile, the main attack on the left bank of the Tigris had been retarded by an enemy flanking movement. General Aylmer reported that he was opposed by three Turkish divisions.

On the night of the 8th, he reported that, owing to the fatigue of the troops, he was unable to progress, but, on the 9th, the enemy were retreating and he was pursuing, although hindered by rain.

The latest telegrams show that the Turks are still retreating and have reached Orah.

Today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that, owing to weather conditions and the necessity of sending his wounded back by river, General Aylmer was still halted at Sheikh Saad. The enemy were located by cavalry six miles to the east of Kut, which was the scene of General Townshend's original battle.

GUNS DECIDING FACTOR IN SUCCESS OF ALLIES

Germans Used 48,000 Men in Big
Attack in West Which Was
Completely Abortive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated: Fresh intelligence from the Champagne confirms the previous reports that our artillery and trench defence and counter-attacks rendered completely abortive the important attack made by the enemy with at least three divisions (15,000 men).

Our counter-attacks and grenade-fighting, yesterday night, have driven the Germans from the observation-posts which they have been holding, except for a small rectangle which they are holding with difficulty. Our fire, particularly that of our artillery, inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

The communique in the evening stated that a strong German reconnaissance in the region of Ribecourt was decimated.

The French artillery considerably damaged the enemy's works south-east of Rheims. There were artillery operations in the Champagne and the Argonne.

London, January 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig's report states: "There was artillery activity today, near Fauquissart, Bois Grenier, Saint Eloi and about Ypres. Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Strazelle, Hazebrouck and St. Omer, a woman and a child being killed."

Mr. H. Samuel Becomes Under Home Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet and retains his post as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

FRENCH ALL EMBARKED BEFORE TURKS KNEW IT

Remove All War Material Ex-
cept Six Naval Guns, Which
Were Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—The official communique with reference to the withdrawal from Gallipoli states that all French material was removed, except six naval guns, which were destroyed. These were included in the 17 guns mentioned in the British communique. The Turks only started firing at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 9th, when the embarkation had been completed.

EL BASSAN FIGHT IS WON BY SERBS; NOW ENTRENCHING

Montenegrins Evacuate Be-
rane After Repulsing Aus-
trians Many Times

RETAKE TOURIK

Aided by Fleet and Forts,
Invaders Occupy Kuk
And Rastatz

ESSAD WITH ALLIES

Renders Servians Valuable
Assistance in Retreat
Through Albania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 10.—It is announced that the Servians have defeated the Bulgarians at El Bassan and entrenched themselves in the captured positions.

London, January 11.—A Montenegro communique records continued desperate fighting on the Ipek front, where, although the enemy were repeatedly repulsed, with enormous loss, the Montenegrins were compelled to evacuate Berane. An Austrian offensive failed at Rugovo and Molkavatz, but, after re-taking Touriak, the Montenegrins were forced to retire to the left bank of the River Lim.

The Austrians made a furious attack for several days on Mount Lovtchen, covered by the guns of the war-ships and the fort at Cattaro. They succeeded, with the aid of gas, in occupying Kuk and Rastatz. Fighting is proceeding.

An Austrian official communique states that the Austrians have captured Mount Lovtchen, an important position dominating the Bay of Cattaro on one side and Cetinje on the other.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Albanian territory under Essad Pasha has been friendly towards the Servians and Essad Pasha has rendered them valuable assistance.

Paris, January 10.—A Montenegrin communique states: "Extremely violent fighting has been taking place at Lepenatz. Positions were captured and lost several times. Finally we remained masters of the ground. Our losses were appreciable and those of the enemy considerable."

After desperate fighting, the enemy occupied Touriak. We withdrew to positions on the left bank of the Lesnitsa.

Violent Austrian attacks in the direction of Ipek-Rugovo were everywhere repulsed. The Austrians furiously bombarded Mount Lovtchen, all the forts and mobile batteries at Bocchi di Cattaro, as well as cruisers, participating.

Athens, January 11.—Gratification is expressed at the fact that the Entente has granted Greece concessions regarding the import of food-stuffs. The release of a number of ships detained at Malta is expected.

Opium Shop Robbers Make Haul of \$1,000

Boone Road Pawnshop Is Also
Raided; Police Arrest
An Armed Thief

Two armed robberies occurred in the Settlement last night. After one of them a robber was arrested and was found to have a revolver in his possession. About 8 o'clock four men entered an opium shop at 713 Fokien Road. Three of them had revolvers. They held up the proprietor and took \$1,000 in opium and money.

As they were leaving, one of the men was arrested by a constable. The other three escaped with the loot.

At about the same hour two robbers held up a pawnshop on Boone Road and escaped with \$55.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.

39, Nanking Road.

2 RUSSIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE INTO FRANCE

Crawl Through Many Lines Of
Barbed Wire And Sur-
prise British

London, December 9.—Details were received here today of a remarkable escape of two Russian prisoners of war, who had been brought into Belgium by the Germans and forced to assist in fortifying the lines.

Several days ago some British soldiers in a front line trench were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men, who rose up in the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One waved a rag and both shouted: "Russki! Russki!" At the same time the Germans began to fire at them wildly.

The British jumped to the conclusion it was a case of desertion, but as they helped the men down into their trench they saw that both wore tattered Russian uniforms.

One of the men is 22 years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on February 11 at Przemysl. The other, belonging to the Novoskolski Infantry Regiment, is 19, and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura.

They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Posen. Here they were about 20,000 other Russian prisoners of war, employed in road repair and field fortifications close to the front. Their life was miserable and hard. All the food they had was potato bread, and soup made of potato peelings. Once a fortnight they were allowed 1½ oz. of meat.

For the first few months they had no drink but water, but afterwards coffee without sugar. All the prisoners of war were in their ragged Russian uniforms—except a few dressed in German uniforms because their own clothes were utterly worn out in the stress of war, distinguished by a large yellow or blue stripe down the back of the greatcoat.

It was in the middle of October last that the first large draft of men—about 2,000 of them—were sent from the camp into Belgium. The two men who are now in our lines, with 250 comrades, were brought to the Franco-Belgian frontier, and after being detained were marched 5,000 yards to a hamlet, where there was a collection of five wooden huts, in which the men were billeted in batches of fifty. Daily at seven p.m. they were marched out to the front, where they were set to dig trenches.

Upon returning to the camp one evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries—German soldiers who had been invalided and made incapable for more active service—and the camp itself was patrolled. With great luck, however, the two Russian lads crawled through the barbed wire without raising an alarm, evaded the sentries, and struck across country towards the sound of the guns.

They travelled five or six miles that night, and lay flat next day in a disused trench full of water. On the next night they went three miles further. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught.

Two men were standing at their loopholes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off. The Russians crouched down, crept a little further off, and climbing out of the front-line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately, it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it, and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and lept down with bullets flying about them.

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FREE AIR

Marguerite Sylva Secret Bride of Officer



Mrs. Bernard L. Smith

New York, December 9.—Friends in this city have received word of the wedding in Paris of Lieutenant Bernard J. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and Marguerite Sylva, an opera singer of note here and in the Opera Comique in Paris. Lieutenant Smith is an aeronautic observer, with the rank of an assistant naval attaché of the American Embassy. The wedding was in the Church of Notre Dame. The civil ceremony was performed last May but because of the illness of the bride's mother the Church service was postponed. The best man was Oliver Roosevelt, cousin of Ex-President Roosevelt.

REV. W. H. PRICE SPEAKS ON ENGLAND AND PAPACY

Religious History of Middle
Ages Discussed Before
The C.E.M.S.

This week's meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Church of England Men's Society was occupied with a paper on "England and the Papacy during the Middle Ages" by the Rev. W. H. Price.

The speaker called to mind a previous lecture in which he had shown how England, by reason of her geographical position, and by the conditions of her early history had developed a type of Christianity, Catholic and Apostolic, yet distinct from the great world of Latin Christianity on the continent.

Among the many diverse elements built up into her life we could not forget the great debt we owed to the mission of Augustine.

The Norman Conquest was the great fact which brought England into close touch with the life and discipline of the Roman Church. Previous to that date England had been little affected by the great movements of continental life. Now, however, her insularity was broken down; she was gradually absorbed into that system of church government and discipline which had its mainspring in the papacy.

The lecturer then went on to discuss what the "papal system" was, how it grew up, and how it affected the life of the Church in England. He showed how in the primitive

Church, although all bishops were considered to be equal, all sharing in one common episcopate, a primacy of honor was recognised as attaching to bishops in Apostolic sees, as for example, Antioch. Metropolitan cities also reflected a certain dignity upon their bishops, but the Metropolitan was only a "Primus inter pares," no peculiar or superior spiritual power attached to him.

Mr. Price sketched the gradual growth of the organisation of the Church, showing how it followed the lines of the civil divisions of the Empire, culminating in the three great patriarchates of Rome, Antioch and Alexandria. It was interesting to note that the idea of a spiritual Emperor, or Universal Bishop, was first made by the Patriarch of Constantinople, and was vigorously opposed by the then Bishop of Rome (Gregory the Great). Later however the publication of the false Decretals, forged in the name of Isidore, laid the foundation for the usurpation by the Bishops of Rome of this very authority which Gregory so forcibly argued against.

After a short account of the ideals and policy of Hildebrand and their effect upon the growth of papal power, the speaker showed how England was affected by her entry into closer connection with the papacy. He spoke of the increase of discipline and learning, of art and architecture; and also of the intrusion of papal legates, the separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, the growth of canon law, which became a great lever of papal power. The development of feudal ideas led to many controversies on the subject of investiture, and was not without its effect on the growth of papal taxation, provisions, annates, and so on.

The next lecture on "Some Causes of the Reformation" will deal further with these matters.

S.S. CHINA DUE JAN. 26; SAILS FOR U.S. ON FEB. 15

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli Opens Offices
For New Company At
Kalee Hotel

Local merchants will learn with satisfaction that shipping facilities to and from America are shortly to be extended. The China Mail Steamship Company has already been inaugurated, and the first steamer—the China—is to sail for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu, on February 15. The next sailing will be on April 17, followed by one on June 24.

The company advertises its service as "Shanghai to San Francisco, via the Sunshine Belt," at reduced rates. Through tickets and bills of lading are issued to all the principal cities of the U.S. and Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

The s.s. China, which is so far the only vessel owned by the company, is a first-class mail steamer of 10,200 tons. She is to call at Shanghai on the 26th inst., specially to land the

Chinese ex-Minister to Washington, and also 200 tons of exhibits returned from the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. She will sail for Hongkong, via Manila, the same day.

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli is the local agent for the company, and he has opened temporary offices at the Kalee Hotel. The advertisement of sailings, etc. will be found on page 10 of this issue. The new company is in the market for more ships.

Pacific Mail Holdings Bought by Grace & Co.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Southern Pacific head office yesterday announced that it had agreed to sell to W. R. Grace and Co., its holding of 110,500 shares of Pacific Mail stock. This is taken to mean that the American International Corporation, for which Grace and Co. are the shipping agents, has decided to retain the

Pacific service formerly operated by the Pacific Mail and that the American flag will continue to be seen in the trans-Pacific trade.

It is predicted here that the new owners of the Pacific Mailers will rejuvenate the line and are practically certain to resume operations between San Francisco and the Orient.

Yesterday W. R. Grace and Co. was formally given control of the Pacific Mail property in America, China and Japan.

See the Manila Carnival for P.100!

By Special Arrangement with the Government
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TENYO MARU

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and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay

in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

from

Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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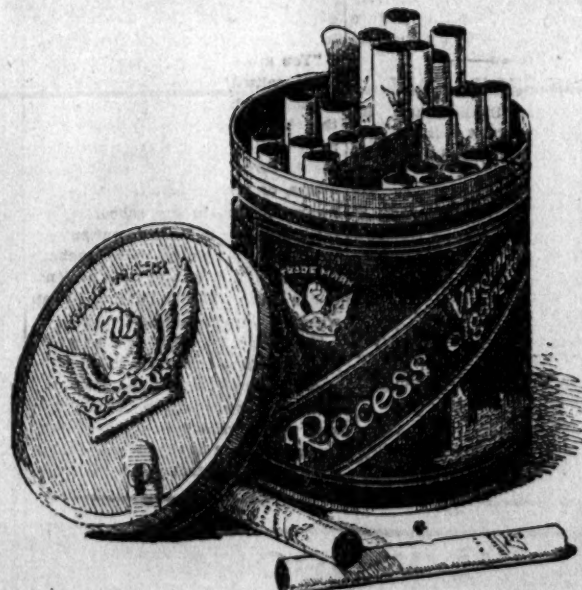
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News and Views in the World of Books

Religion And Biography

Larger Church (The). Vol. I. Why I am a Christian. Vol. II. Religion of the Thinking Man. Vol. III. Prayer: The Soul's Sincere Desire. By the Rev. John J. Lanier, B.D. Published by the Author, Fredericksburg, Virginia. \$3.25 (gold.)

These small volumes treat religious questions from the view-point of an independent thinker in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Baptismal regeneration and the Virgin Birth are interpreted in a novel and ingenious way apparently peculiar to the author and exhibited at length. Volumes I and III are practically helpful at many points. Volume II is mainly occupied with theological, ecclesiastical, and philosophic questions, including a peculiar theory of real transubstantiation in Holy Communion. On the questions of Biblical authority, miracles, and repentance after death Mr. Lanier is helpfully progressive.

Sources of the Synoptic Gospels. By Carl S. Patton. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.30 (gold.)

On this much-discussed problem Dr. Patton accepts the admitted dependence of Matthew and Luke upon Mark, and reviews its extent and their variations, already noted by many scholars. His contribution to their work is mostly in the analysis of a lost document largely used by Matthew and Luke and somewhat by Mark, styled by German scholars "Q" the source (Quelle) of non-Markan matter. The identity and differences in their extracts from Greek translations of its Aramaic original indicate that this existed in different texts. The critical scrutiny of nearly two hundred passages which yields this result is a fine specimen of scholarly investigation by a busy pastor.

Story of Wellesey (The). By Florence Converse. With Illustrations by Norman Irving Black. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. \$2 (gold.)

Although this is advertised as a gift book, it is free from the less admirable qualities which the name so often connotes. It is a handsome volume, well printed, well bound, abundantly and charmingly illustrated. But it is also a full and discriminating study of Wellesey's first forty years. No aspect of the college is neglected; its founders, its presidents, its work, its play, its ideals, its attainments. The author's grace of style and delicacy of touch are well known, and here we have with them a courage and honesty which are not invariably present in such labors of love as this, especially in combination with consummate tact.

In the Footsteps of Napoleon. By James Morgan. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50 (gold.)

This life of Napoleon in one volume is dramatic, vivid, romantic, uncritical, but not indiscriminating. It can be recommended to the reader who wishes to get in comparatively small compass an interesting picture of Napoleon's extraordinary career.

LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE

A Life of William Shakespeare. By Sir Sidney Lee. New Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged. Smith, Elder.

It is seventeen years since Sir Sidney Lee's authoritative "Life of William Shakespeare" was first published, and the book is now a standard work which every Shakespearean scholar finds essential. The present revision, rewritten and enlarged to contain the fruits of recent research, is therefore very welcome. Some of the new information Sir Sidney has gathered himself from the archives at Stratford and elsewhere, and for the rest he pays a generous tribute to his fellow-workers in the Shakespearean field.

The additions, containing much that now sees the light for the first time, do not make the book unwieldy. In its present form it is admirably compact and very finely printed.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Tagore And His Boys

Mr. Frederic Rose, a master of an elementary mixed school at Stockton Heath, wrote to Sir Rabindranath Tagore asking to know what "methods" you adopt for the unfolding of the mental and spiritual faculties of your pupils, whether such methods be peculiarly Oriental or not, or any course of psychological study which I might undertake.

Tagore replied in these terms from Jorasanko, Calcutta, and the letters are published in the *Warrington Guardian*.

"To give spiritual culture to our boys was my principal object in starting my school in Bolpur. Fortunately, in India we have the model before us in the tradition of our ancient forest schools, where teachers, whose aim was to realise their lives in God, had their homes. The atmosphere was full of the aspiration for the infinite, and the students who grew up with their teachers closely united with them in spiritual relationship felt the reality of God—for it was no mere creed imposed upon them, or a speculative abstraction.

"Having this ideal of a school in my mind, which should be a home and a temple in one, where teaching should be a part of a worshipful life, I selected this spot away from all distractions of town, hallowed with the memory of a pious life whose days were passed here in communion with God.

"You must not imagine that I have fully realised my ideal—but the ideal is there working itself out through all the obstacles of the hard prose of modern life. In spiritual matters one should forget that he must teach others, or achieve results that can be measured, and in my school here I think it proper to measure our success by the spiritual growth in the teachers. In these things, gain to one's personal self is gain to all, like lighting a lamp which is lighting a whole room.

"The first help that our boys get here on this path is from the cultivation of love of Nature, and sympathy with all living creatures. Music is of very great assistance to them—the songs being not of the ordinary hymn type, dry and didactic, but as full of

lyric joy as the author could put in them. You can understand how these songs affect the boys when you know that singing them is the best enjoyment they choose for themselves in their leisure time, in the evening when the moon is up, in the rainy days when their classes are closed.

"Mornings and evenings, fifteen minutes' time is given them to sit in an open space, composing their minds for worship. We never watch them and ask questions about what they think in those times, but leave it entirely to themselves, to the spirit of the place and the time, and the suggestion of the practice itself. We rely more upon the subconscious influence of Nature, of the association of the place and the daily life of worship that we live than on any conscious effort to teach them.

"RABINDRANATH TAGORE."

NATURE STUDIES

The Life Story of an Otter. By J. C. Tregarthen, F.Z.S. (Murray.)

The Story of a Hare. By J. C. Tregarthen, F.Z.S. (Murray.)

Mr. Tregarthen needs no introduction to students of English fauna. His method is entirely his own. These studies of animal psychology bear the stamp of truth. They are no mere fairy tales of wild life, but records of faithful and accurate observation.

Very few naturalists have a nodding acquaintance with the otter, but Mr. Tregarthen must have passed many a moonlight vigil by stream and field in his neighbourhood. He has given us his life-history from his birth in the heart of a Cornish quagmire to his death by the pack.

Mr. Tregarthen's hare escapes the hounds to die a natural death, but his life is one of constant anxiety and watchfulness. Apart from the pack, his enemies are the fox, otter, pine-marten, and pole-cat. An unfailing resourcefulness preserves him from

these; but he passes through every phase of fear; asleep in his form his dreams are of peril.

These new and cheaper editions should widen the circle of Mr. Tregarthen's readers and obtain a more sympathetic understanding for the subjects of his biographies.

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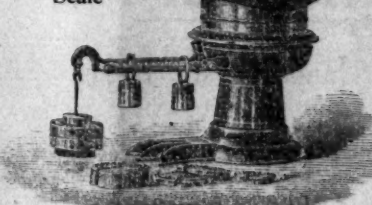
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After five years, Arnold Bennett has completed the trilogy that he began with "Clayhanger," and continued in "Hilda Lessways."

"This third novel is so fine that it crowns and justifies the whole daring and doubtful scheme of depicting Victorian English middle-class life in one large and meticulously stippled picture," says the New York Times.

"In 'These Twain' he gathers up the suspended themes of the other novels and weaves them into a masterly story of the married life of Edwin Clayhanger and Hilda Lessways. It is the greatest of the three, not alone because of the dramatic momentum gained in the others, but mainly by virtue of its own deep illumination of life and character. It is not at all necessary to have read the others to enjoy it.

"These Twain" is shorter than 'Clayhanger'—for which relief much thanks!—as well as lighter in its touch and more engrossing in its action. It begins in 1892 in Bleak-

ridge, an unlovely suburb of Bursley, where we find Edwin Clayhanger, master printer, viewing with pride his fine house and his beautiful wife.

The new husband and wife are both in the middle thirties, with utterly different temperaments. The struggle for mutual adjustment makes the novel.

"The triumph of Mr. Bennett's art is in taking this somewhat abnormal case and making it profoundly representative of all marriages. No married couple can read 'These Twain' without finding in it echoes of their own period of adjustment. Mr. Bennett has chronicled all the little joys and annoyances, the sudden misunderstandings, the secret fears, the hours of storm, the sacred moments of love and reconciliation, out of which most married folk must weave the tempest-proof tent of peace and understanding in which at length they dwell.

"Yet out of this background of universal experience there gradually emerges, under the author's magic, a special obstacle to happiness in the peculiarities of Hilda's temperament.

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This book is part of a Diary kept by Mrs. Stevenson during the cruise among the South Sea Islands which she and her husband took in 1890. Much of this material, which is copiously illustrated with photographs, has never been given to the public before, and it offers an authentic supplement to Stevenson's South Sea writings which none of his admirers should miss.

\$6.50

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

School Sports
Chatter

By Domino Junior

St. Xavier tackles the Football Club's 2nd Eleven the coming Saturday, and this will be the first time this season these two teams have clashed. The Customs and Hanbury meet also for the first time, and Hanbury ought to win. The Hanbury-Customs affair will exhale more scrimmage than the St. Xavier-Football Club game, though there is nothing to indicate that the latter will lack interest. Both games will be well worth watching.

The Football Club got their first win this season against the Customs, and the team they had was a good one. If they manage to keep the same players, they have a chance to emerge from the depths. Though they have St. Xavier as opponents on Saturday, they should be able to put up a stout defence.

Hanbury still is tied with Public School on points, but leads by miles in the goal average. The coming Saturday Public School has no match on, and should Hanbury win, the old boys will bid farewell to 2nd place honors. And there is little doubt that Hanbury will win.

The Jewish Club who have taken a month's leave will appear again on the warpath, and it is hoped with a well equipped team.

On Sunday they will endeavor to play against the Union Club, which is a Chinese team with plenty of energy. The same team was defeated by the Nanyang College during the Olympic Sports, and is, on the whole, a strong combination.

I had the luck to see the Nanking-Nanyang game played last Friday. The Nankingites in their red-colored shirts played an excellent game and probably were the heavier team. The Nanyangmen had to grovel in the mud many times to beat the Nanking goalies, who played a fine game. The Nanyang wings were wonderfully fast, and centered so nicely that Castle Ho could not avoid netting a few within range.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH

Volunteers v. Civilians

The following players will be invited to take part:-

Volunteers.—O. D. Rasmussen, R. D. Murray, H. B. Ollerdesen, D. Campbell, W. P. Galvin, W. J. Brown, T. W. R. Wilson, A. Lester, G. P. Forshaw (Capt.), J. S. McEachran, A. H. Leslie. Civilians.—A. Macmillan, A. Biggs, M. Tonkin, W. J. Gande, T. Wigton, J. Adams, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Quayle (Capt.), R. J. S. Brandt, J. Robertson, H. N. Oleson.

Referee—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Linesmen Messrs. W. T. Bissett and W. J. Moyhing.

Skottowe Cup Drawing

The following is the result of the draw for the Skottowe Cup. First Round on Saturday.

S. F. Xavier's vs. T. Hanbury School (Winners to meet the S. R. C.). Referee, W. J. Moyhing.

S. F. C. vs. Public School (Winners to meet the S. M. Police). Referee, T. Wigton.

Football Club Credited

The S. F. C. were awarded 2 points and 1 goal as the S. R. C. failed to fulfil their fixtures last Saturday.

Billiards

The first game of the championship billiard series resulted last night in a victory for Mr. G. M. P. Remedios over Mr. C. S. Peacock. The score was: Remedios 500, Peacock 487. The best break was 67, made by Mr. Remedios. The match was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute.

The next game will be played at the institute, tonight, between Mr. R. P. Phillips (the holder) and Mr. A. B. Fenton.

Golf

The following is the result of the Ferrier Cup competition which was played off at the Race Course on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last: L. Walker, 88—4 equal 84.

This cup which has been competed for during the last 8 or 9 years, must be won 3 times in all, or twice in succession, before it leaves the hands of the Golf Club. Mr. Tibbey, who was Mr. Walker's partner, already has his name on the Cup twice, but his score on this occasion did not permit him returning his card.

Owing to the Club v. the Committee match and the 2nd round of the Singles Tournament having to be played off on Sunday at Kiangwan, there were only 6 cards taken out.

The Monthly Cup of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played off on Saturday and Sunday next. The conditions are 18 holes, medal play. The winner qualifies for the Captain's Cup.

Picks Australian To
Be World's Champion

Jimmy Clabby, who was defeated by Les D'Arcy, the Australian middle-weight champion, believes his conqueror will eventually win the world's heavyweight championship. Clabby says D'Arcy is the best boxer he has ever seen and that, being still very young, he is bound to improve and take on weight before long.

Obituary

Mr. A. McGregor

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—The death is announced of Mr. Alan McGregor, chairman of the Glen line.

Viscount Takachima

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), says that Viscount Tomonosuke Takachima, a Privy Councillor, died on the morning of January 11 at Fushimi near Kyoto.

News Brevities

It is learned that Mr. J. C. Bosustow, of the Municipal Finance Department, has received a commission as captain in the Duke of Cornwall's regiment.

The British Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years free of all taxes to foreign residents. The Bonds are in denominations of five, twenty, fifty and one hundred pounds sterling. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the bank.

The Lyceum Theater was again packed last night to its last seat and the greater part of its standing room for another performance of the clever pantomime "All Baba." As it proceeds, the piece gets better and it seemed on this occasion that Mrs. Serebriankoff and Mr. Souter, in particular, good as they were before, had even further improved. The dancing generally was stronger. There will be a matinee performance on Saturday and a repeat in the evening.

CHINESE TROOPS STOP
MR. SPRINGFIELD'S CARForeign Envoy Chow Replies
To Protest from Messrs.
Pearce and Siffert

An exchange of letters between Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. D. Siffert, senior consul, and Mr. Chow Chin-pao, envoy for foreign affairs, resulted from the fact that Mr. Springfield, assistant superintendent of police, was interfered with by Chinese government troops. A squad of soldiers held up the official's motor car on the Hungjiao Road on December 10.

In his letter on the subject, Mr. Pearce said, "It is hardly needful to point out in the first place that if Chinese soldiers make use of Municipal roads they are culpable of trespass; and that if they function thereon they commit a notable breach of recognised usage, for which even recent unusual circumstances form no adequate justification. The incident in question sufficiently shows in the Council's opinion that a breach of this rule is likely to lead to untoward and possibly serious results; and I have accordingly the honor to express the hope that representations may be made to the Chinese Authorities forthwith in order to prevent any recurrence."

In regard to the matter Mr. Chow wrote to Mr. Siffert:

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 21 saying that Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Municipal Council, was stopped by soldiers, in his motorcar on the Hungjiao Road and that he was very terrified."

"I have now written to Mr. Yang, Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang, and Shanghai, to order the military and police to be careful for the future."

"I have the honor to give you this answer and hope you will kindly bring it to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Municipal Council."

BRINCKEN SURRENDERS;
OUT ON HEAVY BONDAlleged Conspirator Released
On \$10,000 Bail By San
Francisco Police

Washington, D. C., December 5.—Last night Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, suspected of complicity in the alleged "war plot," surrendered at the office of the United States marshal in San Francisco and submitted to arrest. The warrant sworn out against him charges him with attempting to destroy American commerce.

He was released under heavy bail, his bond being set at \$10,000.

It is stated here that another offense charged against von Brincken is that of being a party to the conspiracy under which fraudulent papers were obtained through perjury for certain supply ships sent out to the German fleet of Admiral von Spee, when they were in the Pacific.

A BEAUTIFUL ADVENTRESS

An extraordinary sensation has been created in a town in the south-west of France by the arrest of a beautiful adventress on a charge of espionage. The woman was born in Hamburg, and lived in Berlin until shortly before the outbreak of war.

During the first few months of the hostilities she resided in France, and, curiously enough, her nationality was never discovered by the authorities. She made the acquaintance of many French officers, had various residences in Paris and the provinces, and had a number of motor-cars at her disposal.

Finally, suspicion was aroused in certain quarters, and in order to throw the police off the track she married a French officer. She subsequently made frequent journeys to England, Switzerland, and Spain, and would probably have been able to continue her career unmolested had not a high military official taken matters into his own hands and ordered her arrest.

An inquiry into the affair brought about some interesting disclosures, and the woman will shortly appear before a military tribunal on a charge of espionage.

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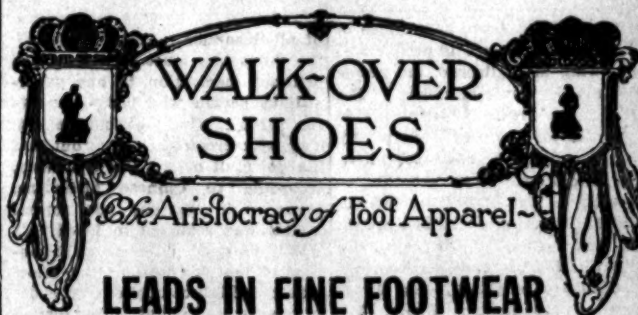
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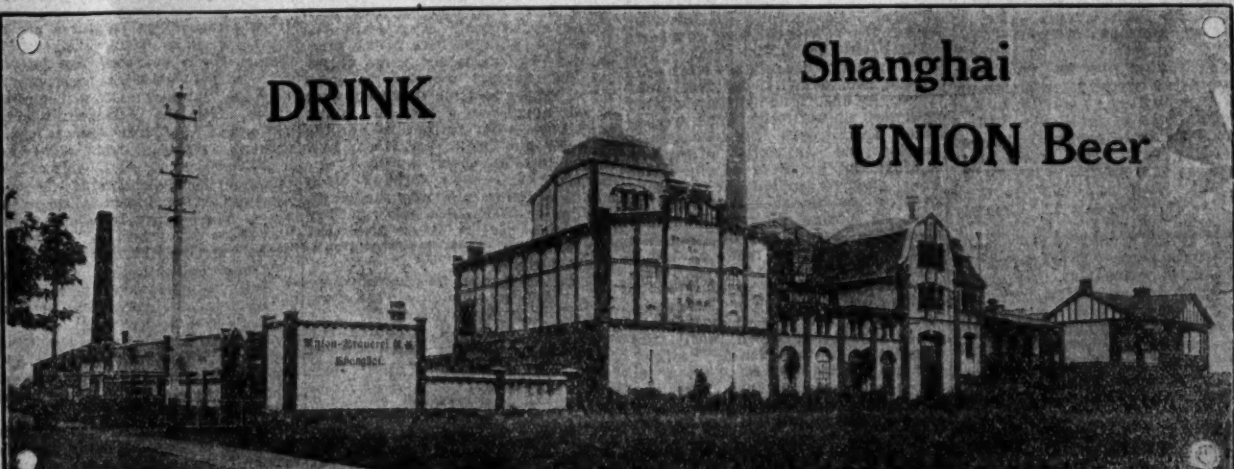
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WEATHER

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SHANGHAI, JANUARY 13, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Honan, The Home of Emperors

(Peking Gazette)

WITH the advent of the new Empire of Chung Hua in the first year of Hung Hsien, one's thoughts naturally turn to Honan, the native home of the Ta Huang Ti and the land of emperors. Honan has enjoyed the honor of being the birthplace of several emperors and the seat of authority of many dynasties; and it now has the distinction of being the home of the founder of a new empire in the twentieth century.

From the very beginning of Chinese history Honan was for hundreds of years the center of administrative power, holding dominion over the lands now known as Shensi, Shansi, Shantung and Chihli, and in later days its influence extended to the southern banks of the Yangtze and to the regions of Szechuen. Geographically it is the gate to the impregnable stronghold of Western China—the provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Szechuen. According to the ideas of our ancient strategists, the person who could conquer Honan had the best chance of capturing the scepter of China.

Thus Honan was the scene of many battles and the grave of millions of brave men. The soil is productive; but owing to negligence, the people are mostly poverty-stricken. The many historic ruins, which should be preserved for posterity, have mostly been destroyed beyond recognition and restoration. Of the four Tao or circuits, the Tao of Kaifeng and the Tao of Holo enjoy special distinction. The former embraces Chenchow, the capital of Fu Hsi, the first Emperor of China; Chenghsien, the birthplace of the famous Huang Ti; Shang-chiu, the capital of the Shang dynasty; and Hsiang-cheng the birthplace of the present Ta Huang Ti. Holo includes Loyang, the eastern capital of the Chow dynasty and the western capital of the Han dynasty; and many strategic points and battlefields such as Lin-pao and Hsin-an—the Gibraltar of the famous Han-ku or the "sealed valley." In this latter circuit also lies the famous Mengtsin on the bank of which Wu Wang, the founder of the Chow dynasty, concentrated his own as well as the troops of other feudal lords and finally defeated the dynasty of Hsia.

But of all the historical places of Honan, Loyang, popularly known as Honanfu, is perhaps the most interesting. Situated on the edge of the great plain of Central-North China, it has easy access to the immense quantity of food-stuffs raised in eastern Honan, Chihli, Shantung and other provinces situated further south. Strategically it is the throat of the mountainous regions to the west. Between it and the border of Shansi lies the steep and narrow valley of Hsanku, at the western end of which is situated the "Brass walled and iron fenced garrison town of Tungkwang." It dominates or rather rides astride the only main road into western China. An ancient strategist once said that with a small lump of earth he could defend that most important place against any invader. That is why Chu-ko Liang, one of China's most brilliant soldiers, advised Liu Pei to occupy Szechuen instead of any region further down the Yangtze river. By occupying this point with a reasonably large force, the defender may defy all attackers and say to them, "Well, if you are stronger than I, I will retire behind the impregnable barrier but I will attack you as soon as you show any sign of relaxation."

In former days the region beyond Loyang used to be so bad in winter and spring that travelling was almost impossible. There were no roads to speak of. The so-called roads at once became converted into dangerous rivers the moment a torrent came down and that might happen at any moment without "any previous atmospheric manifestations." Neither are the roads even today passable after a heavy rain. The large number of mule-carts that traverse these regions—these being the only means of transportation—so thoroughly turn the roads into quagmires of from five to ten feet in depth that carts often sink in them and have to be dug out. The difficulty of communication is further increased by the paucity of the population in those parts. The people being of the most primitive class except in a few of the larger cities, travellers are very often seriously embarrassed by lack of food and other necessities indispensable to people from more civilized parts even in China itself.

The construction of a new railway practically along the main road has, however, improved matters in this respect. A train now takes the traveller to Loyang and a temporary

railway service is also running between Loyang and Minchi—midway between Loyang and Tungkwang. The Lo Tung, that is the Loyang Tungkwang railway, is a part of the great central cross country railway scheme—finished by French and Belgian capitalists which forms a rough cross with the Peking-Canton Railway, the southern section of which is now under construction with British, American and German capital. These two railways, especially the one now under reference are of strategic importance in addition to their commercial usefulness. The work on the Lo-Tung line beyond Minchi has, however, been suspended owing to lack of funds and the position beyond Tungkwang is as impregnable as ever before.

Like many other cities of Honan, Loyang is full of historical interest. It was built in the Chow dynasty as the eastern capital in recognition of the successful establishment of Chow. The city was called Lo-yi or Wang Cheng because it was the city of the King. The reason for the establishment of this eastern capital in addition to the western capital was that Lo-yi or Loyang was the center of the country and equidistant to all parts of the country which brought in tribute to the Emperor. The latter lived in the western capital; but he always went to the eastern capital, Loyang or Lo-yi, whenever he granted an audience to the feudal lords of the various states. The site, however, was not decided upon until the Emperor had consulted the oracles which said "the inheritance will last thirty generations for 700 years." Actually the Chow dynasty lasted for 39 generations aggregating over 800 years. Thus, the city of Loyang was to the Chow dynasty at least—exceedingly "lucky." As the Chow dynasty is the longest and at certain periods the greatest of all dynasties in Chinese history, this little fact must be a source of brilliant inspiration to any superstitious person who has an eye to the throne. On the other hand it may be interesting to point out that the downfall of the Chow dynasty, according to Chinese historians, began with the day the formal capital was removed to Lo-yi. In reality, however, it was the beginning of the downfall of the Chow dynasty which compelled the court to remove its capital. The formal occupation of Lo-yi by the Chow dynasty was, therefore, the setting of the Imperial sun of Chow, the reason being that the Imperial Court was then afraid of the "uncivilized people" of the west—the Dog Aborigines.

The question of the strength of the city of Loyang came up for discussion when Han Kao-chu, the founder of the Han dynasty, wished to select a site for his capital. The Emperor favored occupying Loyang in order to show that he was as exalted as the Emperors of the Chow dynasty. Lou Chin, one of his military commanders, however, thought it unwise. He said to the Emperor, "Loyang is the center of the world. With it a virtuous man can easily become king, but in the hands of a man without virtue it is the cause of disaster. The land of Chin (that is the land beyond Tungkwang) is surrounded by rivers and fenced in by mountains on all sides as a natural stronghold. In time of emergency millions of people can be gathered. The possession of it is like taking the world by the throat and striking on its back." The Emperor then asked his councillors for advice. Those who were natives of Kuangtung (that is the territory east of Hsanku) on the left and Lungeh on the right, both of whom were natives of Loyang, the dynasty of Chow lasted several hundred years, but by abandoning it the Chin dynasty came to grief in two generations. They held that as Loyang had Chengkiao on the east and Minchi on the west as outer works of defence and as the city had the Ho river at its back and the river of Lo in front, it was a perfectly strong position.

The Emperor then asked Chang Liang, his most trusted councillor, who gave the following view, which settled the question: "Although Loyang is a strong place, it is not a place for military operations, as it is liable to attack from four sides. The land of Kuangtung, however, has Yaoshan and Hsanku on the left and Lungeh on the right with thousands of it of fertile land. Three sides of this land can be held on the defensive, leaving only one side open to maintain a hold on the feudal lords. This is what we call the golden city of thousand li and a country of natural resources." Kuangchung (Lintao, Shensi) was therefore chosen for the capital of the great Han dynasty. During the later days of the Han dynasty, however, Tsao Tso, the notorious usurper, shifted the seat of authority back to Loyang, from which he successfully carried on military operations against the kingdom of the Later Han, which occupied the territory of Szechuen, and Wu that held the opposite side of the great Yangtze river. In the dynasty of Tang, the city of Loyang was made at first a capital and finally a great commercial city. The luxurious life in Loyang was a proverb of those days. Since then, the city dwindled into a half-forgotten town until the completion of the Pien-Lo Railway which has revived to some extent its commercial importance as the center of distribution for the products of the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Szechuen and the regions beyond.

Fringes Of The Fleet VI.—The North Sea Patrol

By Rudyard Kipling

Where the East wind is brewed fresh and fresh every morning,
And the balmy night breezes blow straight from the Pole,
I heard a destroyer sing: "What an enjoyable life does one lead on the North Sea Patrol!"

"To blow things to bits is our business (and Fritz's),
"Which means there are mine-fields wherever you stroll.
"Unless you're particular wish to die quick you'll a-
"void steering close to the North Sea Patrol."

"We warn from disaster the mercantile master
"Who takes in high dudgeon our lifesaving role,
"For everyone's grousing at docking and dawning
The marks and the lights on the North Sea Patrol."

[Twelve verses omitted]

So swept but surviving, half drowned but still diving
I watched her head out through the swell off the shoal,
And I heard her propellers roar: "Write to poor fellows
"Who run such a Hell as the North Sea Patrol!"

The great basins were crammed with craft of kinds never known before on any Navy List. Some were as they were born, others had been converted, and a multitude have been designed for special cases. The Navy prepares against all contingencies by land, sea, and air. It was a relief to meet a batch of comprehensible destroyers and to drop again into the little mouse-trap wardrooms, which are as large-hearted as all our oceans. The men one used to know as destroyer-
"Lieutenants" ("born stealing") are serious Commanders and Captains today, but their sons, Lieutenants in command and Lieutenant-Commanders, do follow them. The sea in peace is a hard life; war only sketches an extra line or two round the young mouths. The routine of ships always ready for action is so part of the blood now that no-one notices anything except the absence of formality and of the "crimes" of peace. What Warrant Officers used to say at length is cut down to a grunt. What the sailor-man did not know and expected to have told him, does not exist. He has done it all too often at sea and ashore.

I watched a little party working under a leading hand at a job which, eighteen months ago, would have required a Gunner in charge. It was comic to see his orders trying to overtake the execution of them. Ratings coming aboard carried themselves with a, to me, new swing—no swank, but consciousness of adequacy. The high, dark faces which thank goodness, are only washed twice a week, received them and their bags, and they turned to on the instant as a man picks up his life at home. Like the submarine crew, they come to be a breed apart—double-jointed, extra-toed, with brazen bowels, and no sort of nerves.

It is the same in the engine-room, when the ships come in for their regular looking over. Those who love them, which you would never guess from the language, know exactly what they need, and get it without fuss. Everything that steams has her individual peculiarity, and the great thing is, at overhaul, to keep to it and not develop a new one. If, for example, through some trick of her screws not synchronizing, a destroyer always casts to port when she goes astern, do not let any zealous soul try to make her run true, or you will have to learn her helm all over again. And it is vital that you should know exactly what your ship is going to do three seconds before she does it. Similarly with men. If anyone, from Lieutenant-Commander to stoker, changes his personal trick or habit—even the manner in which he clutches his chin or caresses his nose at a crisis—the matter must be carefully considered in this world where each is trustee for his neighbor's life, and, vastly more important, the corporate honor.

"What are the destroyers doing just now?" I asked.

"Oh—running about—much the same as usual."

The Navy hasn't the least objection to telling one everything that is going on. Unfortunately, it speaks its own language, which is incomprehensible to the civilian. But you will find it all in "The Channel Pilot" and "The Riddle of the Sands."

It is a foul coast, hairy with currents and rips and mottled with shoals and rocks. Practically the same men hold on here in the same ships, with much the same crews, for months and months. A most senior officer told me that they were "good boys"—on reflection, "quite good boys"—but neither he nor the flags on his chart explained how they managed their lightless, unmarked navigations through black night, blinding rain, and the crazy, rebounding North Sea gales. They themselves ascribe it to Joss that they have not piled up their ships a hundred times.

"I expect it must be because we're always dodging about over the same ground. One gets to smell it. We've bumped pretty hard, of course, but we haven't expended much up to date. You never know your luck on patrol, though."

The Nature of the Beast

Personally, though they have been true friends to me, I loathe destroyers, and all the raw, racking,

knows it, was: "Cannot approve of this extremely frightful weather. Am going to bye-bye."

"Well!" snaps the lieutenant to his signaller, "What are you grinning at?" The submarine has hung on to ask if the destroyer will "kiss her and whisper good-night." A breaking sea smacks her tower in the middle of the insult. She closes like an oyster, but—just too late. Habet! There must be a quarter of a ton of water somewhere down below, on its way to her ticklish batteries.

"What a wag!" says the signaller, dreamily. "Well, 'e can't say 'e didn't get 'is little kiss."
The lieutenant in command smiles. The sea is a beast, but a just beast.

Racial Untruths

This is trivial enough, but what would you have? If Admirals will not strike the proper attitudes, nor lieutenants emit the appropriate sentiments, one is forced back on the truth, which is that the men at the heart of great matters in our Empire are mostly of an even simplicity. From the advertising point of view they are stupid, but the breed has always been stupid in this department. It may be due, as our enemies assert, to our racial snobbery, or, as others hold, to a certain God-given lack of imagination which saves us from being over-concerned at the effects of our appearances on others. Either way, it deceives the enemies' people more than any calculated lie. When you come to think of it, though the English are the worst paper work and viva-voce liars in the world, they have been rigorously trained since their early youth to live and act lies, for the comfort of the society in which they move, and so for their own comfort. The result in this war is interesting.

It is no lie that the present moment we hold all the seas in the hollow of our hands. For that reason we shuffle over them shame faced and apologetic making arrangements here and there to give substance to the lie that we have dropped fortuitously into this high seat and are looking round the world for someone to resign it to. Nor is it any lie that, had we used the Navy's bare fist instead of its gloved hand from the beginning, we could in all likelihood have shortened the war.

That being so, we elected to dab and peck at and half strangle the enemy, to let him go and choke him again. It is no lie that we continue on our inexplicable path animated, we will try to believe till other proof is given, by a cloudy idea of alleviating or mitigating something for somebody—not ourselves. (Here, of course, is where our racial snobbery comes in, which makes the German gibber. I cannot understand why he has not accused us to our Allies of having secret commercial understandings with him.) For that reason, we shall finish the German eagle as the mercifully killed chicken. It took her the whole afternoon, and then, you will remember, the carcass had to be thrown away.

Meantime, there is a large and unlovely water, inhabited by plain men in severe coats, who endure cold, exposure, wet, and monotony almost as heavy as their responsibilities. Charge them with heroism—but that needs patriotism, they become ribald. Examine into the records of the miraculous work they have done and are doing. They will assist you, but with perfect sincerity they will make as light of the valor and forethought shown as of the ends they have gained for mankind. The Service takes all work for granted. It knew long ago that certain things would have to be done, and it did its best to be ready for them. When it disappeared over the sky-line for maneuvers it was practising—always practising; trying its men and stuff and throwing out what could not take the strain. That is why, when war came, only a few names had to be changed, and those chiefly for the sake of the body, not of the spirit.

And the Seniors who hold the key to our plans and know what will be done if things happen, and what links wear thin in the many chains, they are of one fibre and speech with the Juniors and the lower deck and all the rest who come out of the undemonstrative households ashore. "Here is the situation as it exists now," say the Seniors. "This is what we do to meet it. Look and count and measure and judge for yourself, and then you will know."

It is a safe offer. The civilian only sees that the sea is a vast place, divided between wisdom and chance. He only knows that the uttermost oceans have been swept clear, and the trade-routes purged, one by one, even as our armies were being conveyed along them; that there was no island nor key left unsearched on any waters that might hide an enemy's craft between the Arctic Circle and the Horn. He only knows that less than a day's run to the eastward of where he stands, the enemy's fleets have been held for a year and three months, in order that civilisation may go about its business on all our waters.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN the Nobel prizes were distributed on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death, an American received one of them and became the fifth citizen of the United States to share in this most unique bequest of a great inventor to the creative minds of the race.

The American honored this year is Professor Theodore W. Richards of Harvard, a chemist who was awarded the prize for his work in discovering a method for determining the atomic weights of the chemical elements. This is an achievement of primary importance to the science of chemistry and hence to science in general. All chemical progress is based upon the accurate quantitative analysis of natural and laboratory compounds. The success of such analysis depends entirely upon accurate knowledge of the atomic weight of each element concerned.

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish scientist and inventor who made a great fortune by inventing dynamite and smokeless powder. Having thus contributed largely to the horror of war, Nobel became a great peace advocate and left the greater part of his fortune—more than nine million dollars—as a foundation to promote the arts of peace. By the provision of his will, five persons every year are each awarded a prize of \$40,000 for some achievement of permanent value to the race. Chemistry, physics, medicine, literature and work for the promotion of international peace are the five lines of endeavor which Nobel sought to promote in this way.

The Nobel prizes are the effort of one thinker to solve to some extent a problem that has always confronted society; namely, how to make creative workers independent to pursue their high purposes.

How many great scientific discoveries the world has lost because the men who might have made them had to teach, or do some other plodding work for a living; how many budding poets have been suppressed by lack of leisure, is an interesting subject for speculation. Certain it is that the fine arts and the higher sciences seem to thrive in direct proportion to the amount of leisure enjoyed by a people. Thus the United States, where work and money rule, lags far behind in all the arts and is abreast of the other nations only in those sciences which bear directly upon the industries.

Many plans for the pensioning of genius have been suggested by various thinkers. Nobel's idea of giving a prize for achievement rather than a pension for promise, has the advantage that it is pretty sure to benefit true merit, and the disadvantage that it is utterly beyond the reach of the struggling beginner. In this connection, the Nobel prize in literature has created a great deal of dissatisfaction and argument. Leonard Hass, who was a life-long friend of Nobel and one of the witnesses of his will, is publicly expressing the opinion that most of the literary awards have been made

contrary to the real purpose and desire of the donor.

Kipling, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, the German novelist and playwright, and Rabindranath Tagore have been typical winners of the prize for literature. In each case, one of the leading literary men of a nation has been selected and awarded the prize for his crowning achievement. Hass asserts that Nobel really intended the prize to be an aid to the struggling aspirants whose work shows high literary promise, and who need assistance. Instead of seeking for budding poets among garrets, the Nobel Committee seems to have placed its prizes largely by reading the newspapers.

The ultimate control of the distribution of these prizes is really in the hands of the Swedish government. The Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm selects the winners of the prizes in chemistry, physics and literature, and the medical prize is controlled by the Caroline Institute. Both of these are government institutions. It is generally conceded that these institutions have made most of the awards with great fairness. With the exception of those in literature, there has been little criticism.

No Nobel prizes were awarded last year because of the war, but with the exception of that and the omission of the peace prize in 1912, for reasons which were never made public, the five prizes of \$40,000 each have been regularly distributed every year since 1901.

Peace and science seem to be the only subjects in which Americans can qualify for the prize. Theodore Roosevelt received it in 1906 for his work in bringing about the peace between Russia and Japan; and it was given to Elihu Root in 1912 for the part he played in the pacification of Cuba and the Philippine Islands and the adjustment of relations between the United States and Japan. The two American winners of scientific prizes besides Dr. Richards, are Dr. Alexis Carroll of the Rockefeller Institute and Professor Albert Michaelson of the University of Chicago. Dr. Carroll made some important discoveries in the propagation of animal tissue, and Professor Michaelson determined the velocity of light.

There is no distinction as to sex or race in the awarding of the Nobel prizes. Three women have already won them. Madame Curie, who together with her husband discovered radium, Baroness von Suttner for her book, "Lay Down Your Arms," and Selma Lagerlof for her novel, "Jerusalem," which has attracted a great deal of attention by its exceptional literary merit.

There recently has been under discussion a plan to establish an American prize on the same principle as the Nobel foundation, and it is said that two of our most prominent millionaires have the matter under consideration. The principal feature of the plan is to be an annual prize for work in psychology and allied lines, as this is a science which has come to occupy a most important place in modern life and is not remembered in the Nobel bequest.

Discoverer of Synthetic Indigo Is 80 Years Old!

Adolf von Baeyer, one of the shining lights of the German scientific world celebrated his eightieth birthday on October 31 last.

Baeyer is the famous discoverer of synthetic indigo, and not even the war has been able to shake his position in international scientific circles. Despite his advanced age, he still occupies the chair of chemistry at the Munich University.

When a boy of thirteen, Baeyer took a six-mark piece given him as a birthday present and with it bought a lump of indigo with which to carry on his youthful experiments. His indigo synthesis was completed in 1882, but it was not until 1891 that the "Bayerische Anilin und Sodafabrik" had perfected a method of producing an artificial indigo which could compete with the natural product. Since then something like three-fourths of the former number of indigo plantations of East India have been abandoned, and the yearly export of synthetic indigo from Germany has averaged 50 million marks in market value.

Baeyer never has had the smallest share in the tremendous profits naturally accruing from his discovery. He has never had time or interest to devote to the technical exploitation of his discoveries, but turned them over to the manufacturers with rare disinterestedness. A big manufacturer, therefore, once said to him with perfect justice: "You have permitted a large fortune to slip through your fingers, Professor Baeyer!"

This absolute disinterestedness, this strict adherence to the field of investigation, and his singularly high ideals of work and duty, are

characteristics, not only of the striking personality of Professor Baeyer, but are also distinctive tokens of the character and idealism of German scholars in general.

Adolf von Baeyer was born in Berlin. His father had won international fame by the establishment of the European measurement of degrees. Baeyer pursued his studies under Bunsen of Heidelberg, who together with Kirchhoff had made the revolutionary discovery of spectral analysis. Later Baeyer became connected with the Berlin University, where for 12 years he occupied the modest position of Instructor at the Technical Institute, out of which has gradually developed the now-famous Technical High School. From Baeyer's modest laboratory have gone forth a long list of important investigators, and it was here that synthetic alizarine was discovered, which became the basis of the big German industry of the alizarine coloring matter.

In 1872, Baeyer was called to the Strasburg University, where he remained three years before accepting the position he still occupies in Munich. Here he has established a laboratory for chemical study and research which is recognized throughout the world as the first great model institute of this sort. From his various laboratories in Berlin, Strasburg and Breslau have gone forth a host of distinguished scholars and manufacturers, and it is not too much to say that a large part of the incomparable achievements of the German chemical industry is due to the efficacy and personality of Adolf von Baeyer. The close inner union between science and industry, only acquired by long years of training, has been brilliantly substantiated in Baeyer's life work.—Exchange.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why Not Train Girls in Self-Defense? Part II

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.
The continuous, lifelong psychologic effect of being sedulously taught and trained to be physically afraid and kept in perpetual dread of all sorts of unimaginable terrors is a profound and far-reaching one.

And just to bring up one generation of girls, vigorous and fearless and happy, accustomed to take care of themselves under all circumstances and to fight together, knowing that all the old bugaboos of kidnappers and armed bands of marauders are gone and that the one remaining danger is not one-tenth as great as the air of mystery thrown about it has led them to suppose, would be a wonderful gain.

Just to know and feel that the chances are ten to one if well-trained and vigorous, they will be quite able to protect themselves against the wretched vagrants and degenerates and semi-imbeciles who are the main sources of danger, could scarcely help having a remarkable and most improving effect upon the coming generation of women.

Even if their training in the use of weapons went no farther than to show them how to hold the business end of a gun away from themselves and have the courage to pull the

trigger and hear it go off without shutting their eyes and shrieking, it would be quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes of protection against burglars or tramps.

An Illustration
An interesting illustration was furnished just a few weeks ago in the result of an attack by a burglar upon a house containing three well-to-do, maiden ladies and one servant.

One of the ladies had been trained in the manual of arms, and hearing a suspicious noise in the night caught up her trusty shotgun (which is far the best weapon for a woman, because you hardly can possibly point it toward yourself) and went downstairs to investigate.

To her horror, she almost collided with a burglar at the foot of the stairs. Without stopping to take aim, and almost as an instinctive reflex from the shock, she pulled the trigger and banged the whole charge of buckshot just over the man's head and through the glass door of the hall. Half stunned by the powder blast he fell upon his knees with yells for mercy.

Realizing that she controlled the situation, she pointed the muzzle of the gun toward him, threatening to blow his brains out if he didn't keep still, and began to scream for help.

In the meantime the two sisters upstairs had begun to scream, and the neighbors, aroused by the shot, were battering on the door and begging to be let in. But as neither one of the four parties—the burglar, the lady with the gun, the sisters upstairs and the rescue party—could hear the others for the noise they were making themselves, the situation was complex and prolonged.

A Happy Burglar

When the rescuers broke their way in through a window (at imminent risk of getting a load of buckshot in their heads) the burglar fairly fell upon their necks in welcome and relief.

He said that to lie there and watch the muzzle of that there shotgun wabbling round all over him and never knowing when the lady was going to cut loose without meaning to, was the most awful experience of his career of crime.

If one lone woman in every house had a gun and was not afraid to fire it off, and every burglar knew that there was such a deadly combination and the premises, the burglar insurance companies would soon have to go out of business, as well as half our police force.

Do You Know That—

Pigs, instead of being ready to eat anything, are among the most fastidious of animals. Out of 575 plants, the goat eats 449 and refuses 126; sheep, out of 528 plants, eat 387 and refuse 141; cows, out of 494 plants, eat 276 and refuse 218; horses, out of 474 plants, eat 262 and refuse 212; while pigs, out of 243 plants, eat only 72 and refuse 171.

There is an extraordinary echo in the Cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes there is no reverberation,

but if you sing three they are taken up, swelled, and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

Nelson was thirty-nine when he won the victory of the Nile. Wellington was only forty when he opened the Peninsular War. Cromwell was forty-six when he won at Naseby.

The largest butterflies are found in British New Guinea. The male measures eight inches across the wings, and the female not less than eleven inches.

A bell which could be heard a distance of from three to five miles

on land would, if submerged in the sea, be heard over sixty miles under the water.

It is estimated that in Russia the farmers hold an average of twenty-seven acres of each family.

Tarnished gold braid may be freshened by rubbing with a little fuller's earth.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 12, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.80
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1865
Copper Cash	per tael
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7/8 Tia.	7.71
Exch. @ 73.1-Mek. \$	10.55
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/2d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	27.92
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.92
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.76
Consols	f

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7/8
London	Demand 2-7/8d.
India	T.T. 135 1/2
Paris	T.T. 359
Paris	Demand 359 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. 61 1/2
Hamburg	Demand 61 1/2
New York	T.T. 61 1/2
New York	Demand 61 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 75 1/2
Japan	T.T. 81 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 141 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-3/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-3/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-3/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-3/4
Paris	4 m-s. 377 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. 65
New York	4 m-s. 65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1-Hk. Tia.	7.02
Hk. Tia. 1-Mark.	3.92
1-Mark.	2.94
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tia.	1.48
Hk. Tia. 1-Yen.	1.34
" 1-Rupia.	2.14
" 1-Roules.	2.28
" 1-Mex. \$.	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

Tel. Transfers	266 nom.
Demand	266 1/2
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	268
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	311 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	314 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.7875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.75	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 73	
On Swatow, Demand, 99 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 93 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88 1/2	
January 12, 1916.	

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

Standard Copper G. M. B.	f. s. d.
Lob.	85 0 0
American Electrolytic 99.90%	85 0 0
Copper f.o.b.	114 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30 15 0
Standard Tin (Cash)	173 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	174 10 0

Commercial Cables

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Following are today's rates, prices, and deliveries:—

Cheques on London at Paris-Fks.	27.84
T. T. on London at New York	44.76
Bar Silver Spot	26 1/2d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown	10.85d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.15d.
Mid-American Cotton	8.21d.
Plantation Rubber 4s. 1d. to 3s. 11 1/2d.	—
Deliveries China Silk	72 holes
Deliveries Canton Silk	8 holes
Deliveries Japan Silk	22 holes
Tone of Tea Market is very firm.	—

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex
Spot 3s. 11 1/2d. to 4s. 1d.
April to June delivery 3s. 10d. to 4s.
Tendency of market Quiet and easier.
Last Quotation, London, January 10:
Spot 4s. to 4s. 1d.
April to June delivery 3s. 11 1/2d. to 4s. 1d.
Tendency of market Irregular and depressed. Closing steadier.

British Trade Fair Arranged in London

Samples of Manufactures Displayed For Information Of Buyers

The Board of Trade will hold a British trade fair at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, on the lines adopted at the last fair. There will be an exhibition of samples of British manufactures exhibited by manufacturers in order to place contracts for toys, fancy goods, china, earthenware printing and stationery. The fair will be opened on February 21 and kept open for twelve days.

Persons wishing to come forward as buyers should communicate direct, on arrival in London, with the Board of Trade, British Industries Fair, 52, Cheapside.

ITALIAN SHIPPING

War Has Created Fairly Favorable Conditions

New York, November 17.—In a general way the war created fairly favorable conditions for the Italian mercantile marine, and the Navigazione Generale Italiana is able to declare a dividend of 7 per cent. for the business year ending June 30 last. In spite of the fact that working expenses were much higher than in normal years the net profit was, in round figures, 7,500,000 lire. The care which the company is bestowing on the extension of its fleet is shown by the fact that in the balance sheet the item for ships under construction is no less than 15,781,679 lire, as compared with 6,141,220 lire in the previous year. The item of barges, tugs, etc., is increased from 379,851 lire to 2,713,015 lire, the latter amount including the cost of transfer of a coal depot from Holland to Buenos Ayres. This fact may be taken as an indication of the company's intention to strengthen its South American services with a view to obtaining a large share of the emigration which may be expected to flow from Europe as soon as peace is concluded. The company also contemplates using some new steamers in the North American service.

An effect of the war is seen in the fact that the company has deemed it advisable to increase its reserve for sea risks from 3,500,000 to 6,000,000 lire, while the expenditure for marine insurance was no less than 5,000,000 lire, as compared with 326,000 lire in the preceding business year.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital £ 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital £ 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-15) £ 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
£ 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital £1,200,000. Capital £1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
Lo SUN, YEE TSEU-CHEN, Manager. Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	830 B.
Chartered	653.
Russo-Asiatic	187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	235 B.
Cathay, pref.	670.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	5415.
North China	182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtze	3265.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	1152 B.
Hongkong Fire	1410 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tis. 127 1/2 B.
Indo-China Def.	Tis. 127 1/2 B.
"Shell"	86. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tis. 19 1/2.
Shanghai Tug	Tis. 33 B.
Kochien	Tis. 20 B.

Mining	
Kaiping	Tis. 12.35 S.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tis. 3 S.
Raub	Tis. 3.35 B.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	84 B.
Shanghai Dock	61 B.
New Eng. Works	9 1/2 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tis. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	77 B.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tis. 106 1/2 B.
China Land	Tis. 60 N.
Shanghai Land	Tis. 106 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tis. 3.
Central Stores	87 S.
China Realty (Ord.)	Tis. 60 B.
China Realty (Pref.)	Tis. 52 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tis. 147 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tis. 111 B.
International	Tis. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tis. 76.
Loou-kung-mow	Tis. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tis. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tis. 92 S.
Kung Yik	Tis. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtseppoo	Tis. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtseppoo Pref.	Tis. 111 B.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	895 N.
Butler Tile	Tis. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tis. 25.
China Sugar	1129 S.
Green Island	110.70 B.
Langkats	Tis. 30 S.
Major Bros	Tis. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tis. 150 B.

Stores	
Hall & Holts	116 1/2 S.
Llewellyn	62 1/2 S.
Lane, Crawford	100 S.
Moutrie	338 N.
Watson	36 1/2.
Weeks	118 1/2 B.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tis. 18 S.
Anherst	Tis. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tis. 16 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tis. 50.
Ayer Tawah	Tis. 2 1/2.
Batu Anam 1913	Tis. 7 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tis. 2 B.
Bute	Tis. 2 1/2.
Chemor United	Tis. 2 1/2 S.
Chempedak	Tis. 18 B.
Cheng	Tis. 5.65 S.
Consolidated	Tis. 6.
Dominion	Tis. 21 S.
Gula Kalumpung	Tis. 13 1/2.
Java Consolidated	Tis. 28.
Kamunting	Tis. 15 S.
Kapala	Tis. 1.80 S.
Kapayang	Tis. 20.
Karan	Tis. 22.
Kota Bahroe	Tis. 17 1/2 S.
Kroekow Java	Tis. 24.
Padang	Tis. 23.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tis. 16 S.
Pemata	Tis. 8 1/2.
Repah	Tis. 2 S.
Samangga	Tis. 1 1/2 S.
Sekkee	Tis. 11 1/2.
Semambu	Tis. 2.30 S.
Senawang	Tis. 27 S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tis. 5 1/2.
Shanghai Malay	Tis. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tis. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tis. 3 B.
Sungala	Tis. 3 1/2 S.
Sungel Duri	Tis. 16 S.
Sua Manggis	Tis. 8 1/2 S.
Taipung	Tis. 8 1/2 S.
Tanah Merah	Tis. 3 1/2 S.
Tebong	Tis. 27 1/2.
Ulobri	Tis. 2.30.
Ziangbe	Tis. 9 1/2 S.

Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tis. 160 B.
Cully Dairy	Tis. 15 B.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	82 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tis. 91 1/2 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tis. 21 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tis. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tis. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tis. 98 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tis. 300.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
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Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'knee Road	
Telephone No. 398	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for January 11 was 248 tons."

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tia.	92.00
Langkats Tia.	35.75
Langkats Tia.	35.75
Langkats Tia.	35.75
Hall Holts Tia.	11.25
Anglo Dutch Tia.	7.00
Anglo Javay Tia.	16.25
Anglo Javay Tia.	16.50
Bute Tia.	3.00
Cheng Tia.	5.65
Chemors Tia.	2.50
Pengkalan Tia.	16.00
Samangas Tia.	1.50
Semambus Tia.	2.30
Sungel Duri Tia.	16.00
Sua Manggis Tia.	8.50
Tanah Merah Tia.	11.75
Almas Tia.	18.00

Direct Business Reported:

Lane Crawford	\$100.00
Trams Tia.	91.50
Almas Tia.	18.00
Anglo Javay Tia.	16.50
Chemors Tia.	2.50
Kota Bahroes Tia.	17.25
Sungel Duri Tia.	16.00
Ziangbes Tia.	9.25
Ziangbes Tia.	9.40 January

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Bukits Tia.	8.00 January
Gulas Tia.	13.25 cash
Gulas Tia.	13.00 cash
Chemors Tia.	2.50 cash
Chemors Tia.	2.55 cash
Chemors Tia.	2.50 cash
Ziangbes Tia.	9.25 cash
Ziangbes Tia.	8.60 cash
Ziangbes Tia.	8.40 cash
Ziangbes Tia.	8.00 cash
Ulobria Tia.	2.50 cash
Samangas Tia.	1.50 cash
Anglo Dutch X.N.I. Tia.	8.75 cash
Tebongs Tia.	34.50 cash
Kapalas Tia.	1.50 cash

Direct

Bukits Tia.	7.65 cash
Kapalas Tia.	1.50 cash
Gulas Tia.	12.75 cash

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3892-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-lang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Singapore

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benken Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokyo

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2% per annum; in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 16	10.30	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
17	10.30	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Sado	N.Y.K.
18	10.30	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Brit.	Hopcraft	C.P.R.
19	10.30	Seattle	Shipton Castle	Brit.	Dodwell	Dodwell
20	10.30	Seattle	Tuscan Prince	Brit.	Bent	A. T. Co.
21	10.30	Seattle	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.
22	10.30	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N.Y.K.
23	10.30	Seattle	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
24	10.30	Seattle	China	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
25	10.30	Seattle	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
26	10.30	Seattle	China	Jap.	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 13	6.00	Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N.Y.K.
14	6.00	Nagasaki	Katsunaga	Jap.	Bradley	R.V.F.
15	6.00	Kobe, Straits etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	M.M.
16	6.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	T.K.K.
17	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 13	6.00	Liverpool	Tydeus	Brit.	Wallace	B.S.S.
14	6.00	Australian ports	Eastern	Brit.	Carver	N.Y.K.
15	6.00	London via Cape	Yamato	Jap.	Sakine	N.Y.K.
16	6.00	Marselles etc.	Kashmir	Brit.	Stoe	P.O.
17	6.00	London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Henderson	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	6.00	Genoa	Glelogan	Fr.	Leur	P.O.
19	6.00	Marselles etc.	Poribus	Fr.	King	P.O.
20	6.00	Marselles etc.	Nailors	Fr.	Mages	M.M.
21	6.00	Genoa, London	Cordillere	Fr.	Yosh	P.O.
22	6.00	Marselles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	veque	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 13	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Taihu	Chi.	Westland	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	6.00	Ningpo, Wenzhou	Shanghai	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Chi.	Westland	C.M.S.S. Co.
16	6.00	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.
17	6.00	D.S.Wat	Singapore	Brit.	Wills	B.S.S.
18	6.00	Wuhu, Swatow	Kiung	Brit.	Stott	B.S.S.
19	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kashmir	Brit.	Stoe	P.O.
20	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Brit.	Tubben	B.S.S.
21	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.S. Co.
22	6.00	Hongkong via Manila	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.
23	6.00	Hongkong via Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 13	6.00	Tsingtau	Wenzhou	Brit.	Martin	B.S.S.
14	6.00	Tsingtau	Shanghai	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	6.00	Tsingtau	Hakshin Maru	Jap.	Yabiko	N.Y.K.
16	6.00	Tsingtau	Protea	Brit.	Larsen	K.M.A.
17	6.00	Tsingtau, Dalgay	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S.M.R.
18	6.00	W.h.w. C'foo, W'tain	Yongtun	Jap.	Harris	B.S.S.
19	6.00	Dalgay	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 13	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Kutuo	Brit.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
14	6.00	do	Kiangyung	Brit.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	6.00	do	Tafo Maru	Jap.	Ireda	N.Y.K.
16	6.00	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaka	M.K.E.
17	6.00	do	Lesny	Brit.	Fraser	B.S.S.
18	6.00	do	Tuckow	Brit.	Phillip	J.M. & Co.
19	6.00	do	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N.Y.K.
20	6.00	do	Kiung	Brit.	Newcomb	B.S.S.
21	6.00	do	Kiangwan	Brit.	Conley	C.M.S.S. Co.
22	6.00	do	Kiangshin	Brit.	Milligan	C.M.S.S. Co.
23	6.00	do	Loongwo	Brit.	Christie	B.S.S.
24	6.00	do	Poyang	Brit.	Carnehan	B.S.S.
25	6.00	do	Ngankia	Brit.	Wavell	B.S.S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Port
Jan 12	Ningpo	Sain Peking	1274	Brit.	Stott	B.S.S.	C.N.C.W.
13	Hongkong	Sain Ninghsao	1216	Brit.	Edgess	N.Y.K.	N.S.C.W.
14	Hongkong	Choyang	1494	Brit.	Holwood	J.M. & Co.	S.B.W.
15	Hongkong	Talush	1216	Brit.	Westland	C.M.S.S. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	V'divostock	Penza	1834	Ros.	Pollackoff	R.V.F.	9 P
17	Hankow	Kiung	1228	Brit.	Jones	B.S.S.	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	Hankow	Kiangyung	1690	Brit.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.S. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
19	Hankow	Awa Maru	1285	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.	S.B.W.
20	Dalgay	Hakshin Maru	820	Jap.	Yabiko	S.M.R.	WW
21	C'wangtso	Protea	1042	Nor.	Larsen	K.M.A.	
22	Hongkong	T'kembang	9028	Dut.	Jurissano	H.C.T. Co.	
23	Hankow	Kutuo	1227	Brit.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 13	Tsingtau	Lienhsing	1045	Brit.	Carle	J.M. & Co.
14	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kiung	1228	Brit.	Edgess	N.Y.K.
15	Hankow, etc.	Shanghai M.	1494	Brit.	Holwood	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Talush	1216	Brit.	Westland	C.M.S.S. Co.
17	Hankow, etc.	Penza	1834	Ros.	Pollackoff	R.V.F.
18	Hankow, etc.	Kiung	1228	Brit.	Jones	B.S.S.
19	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1690	Brit.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Awa Maru	1285	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.
21	Hankow, etc.	Hakshin Maru	820	Jap.	Yabiko	S.M.R.
22	Hankow, etc.	Protea	1042	Nor.	Larsen	K.M.A.
23	Hankow, etc.	T'kembang	9028	Dut.	Jurissano	H.C.T. Co.
24	Hankow, etc.	Kutuo	1227	Brit.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 12	Japan	Yawata Maru	2708	Jap.	Kusano	N.Y.K.
13	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1690	Brit.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	Hankow, etc.	T'kembang	9028	Dut.	Jurissano	H.C.T. Co.
15	Tsingtau	Wenzhou	1274	Brit.	Martin	B.S.S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cicinnati	Am. cru.	3218	17	818	Fewell
10	Jan. 7	Cruzet	Calveton	Am. cru.	3230	18	809	Kellogg
10	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am. g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decolde, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Jan. 5	Antiochus
City of Bombay	Nov. 21	Glengyle
Harima Maru	Dec. 18	Hirano Maru
Kamo Maru	Nov. 14	Kashima Maru
Katori Maru	Dec. 12	Kioto
Lycaon	Dec. 26	Mentor
Mishima Maru	Nov. 27	Nagoya
Ningchow	Nov. 25	Pyrrhus
For Marselles, etc.	Jan. 9	Athos
Polynesien	Dec. 8	Namur**
For Bombay	Dec. 12	Nankin**
Novara**	Dec. 26	Novara**
For Vancouver, etc.	Jan. 10	Aki Maru
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5	Hawaii Maru
Hasel Dollar	Nov. 20	Shidzuka Maru
Shimo Maru	Dec. 10	Tamba Maru
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 19	Yokohama Maru
For New York	Nov. 9	Daylight S.V.
Inverclyde	Nov. 28	Saint Bede
For San Francisco, etc.	Nov. 13	J. A. Moffett
Manila Maru	Dec. 24	Panama
Shinyo Maru	Dec. 16	Tenyo Maru
For Copenhagen	Dec. 3	Indien (E.A.C.)
Madala	Nov. 24	Yeddo
Nov. 22	Yeddo	**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Alecinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 8
Atrous	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Feb. 10	
Helene	Nov. 27	Jan. 18
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 18
Monmouthshire	Jan. 20	
Namur	Feb. 3	
Nankin**	Feb. 17	
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Mar. 2	
Opack	Nov. 11	Jan. 15
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 16
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 5
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 20
Tottori Maru	Nov. 18	Jan. 20

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan Jan. 7 Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Feb. 18	
Shidzuka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern Dec. 15 Jan. 14

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda Oct. 30 Jan. 15

City of Bristol Oct. 15 Jan. 15

Egremont Castle Oct. 15 Jan. 18

Grena Oct. 24 Jan. 30

Indra Jan. 21

Kathlamba Oct. 15 Jan. 25

St. Patrick Oct. 15 Jan. 30

Welsh Prince Oct. 30 Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon Dec. 26 Jan. 27

Cordillere Dec. 12 Jan. 14

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile Feb. 30

Japan Jan. 25

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Mexico Maru Feb. 15

Nippon Maru Jan. 22 Feb. 30

Panama Maru Jan. 16

Tenyo Maru Jan. 8 Feb. 18

Tuscan Prince Nov. 5 Jan. 17

*Due date is approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. E. Lindstrom, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Talsun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 3,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kutsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Lueny left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tuchi Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenzhou for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Saki Maru left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern, from Australian ports left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow, the 14th instant.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta for Shanghai via the Straits and Hongkong on January 7, and is expected to arrive here on the 29th instant.

The Dodwell Line s.s. Skipton Castle is expected to leave Kobe today, and to arrive here on or about the 18th instant.

The American and Oriental Line s.s. Tuscan Prince from New York is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th instant.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere with the French mail of December 12 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, January 13 at 9 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 8 a.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whampoo wharf) on the same day at 9 a.m.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Chefoo on the 16th instant.

The L.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Wuhu and Canton on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Hopang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakui Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, January 15.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus left Milke for Shanghai at noon yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostok:—Mr. Koandaki, Mr. Jansen, From Nagasaki:—Messrs. Anlier, Mokhamed, Abdulaziz, Umarbakhah, Williams.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru:—Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. R. Bradshaw, Mr. J. Chambers, Mr. W. B. Chen, Mr. H. M. Cleaver, Miss M. Dodds, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Rev. and Mrs. R. Fitch, Miss K. Fitch, Miss J. Fitch, Mr. N. Garritt, Mr. D. Garritt, Miss M. Hansen, Mr. R. J. Howard, Mr.

ALL-BRITISH CONFERENCE
FOR ECONOMIC STRENGTHRunciman Says If Empire Hus-
bands Resources Irreparable
Disaster Faces Germany

(Renter's Agency War Service)
London, January 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. A. Hewins, M.P., moved a resolution that with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Imperial Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

Mr. Hewins' resolution was adopted by the House without a division.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that if the Empire husbanded its resources and outlasted Germany then almost irreparable disaster would befall Germany. He expressed the opinion that as the British Dominions have determined to raise revenue and foster industries in their own way they must dismiss the idea of free-trade within the Empire. He thought the same regarding a Zollverein including the Allies. Nevertheless the Government was prepared to make any arrangement to end the war successfully.

The British Empire was capable of recuperating faster than other countries; consequently it must aid its Allies in the future.

It must be made clear when peace is signed that Germany will never again be permitted to make an economic war on her neighbors.

A good deal has been done in developing the trade in which Germany, formerly, had a monopoly.

Mr. Walter Runciman emphasised the necessity of improving research and educational methods and the extension of commercial methods. The Board of Trade, looking ahead, have in some matters to seek the co-operation of the Dominions. There has been nothing more whole-hearted than the support the Dominions have given in the supply of metals. As regards shipping no privilege should be given which was not enjoyed by British ships.

NOTICE

To The Public: We beg to inform you that we have established ourselves as Marine Surveyors from this date, under the firm name of Morton and Morton, and are prepared to undertake any business in connection with Marine and Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,
R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON,
Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai,
Telephone No. 1886

Lloyd George's Son
At the FrontCAPTAIN
RICHARD
LLOYD GEORGE.

This photograph of Captain Richard Lloyd-George, son of the British Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd-George, was made at the front and shows the young officer as he appeared at the head of his company.

Captain Lloyd George is 26 years of age and rose from the ranks to his present command. Note the look, the badge of his regiment, attached in his cap.

A list of young commanders now at the front with the British contingent would read like a social register. Nearly every well-known family in England is represented. Many of the young men of high-born families have volunteered in the ranks and have risen to commands by sheer ability.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

Mr. Darwent's New
Lecture On Punch

A lecture to a large audience was given last night on the Wit and Wisdom of Punch, at the Lecture Hall of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent. Mr. Darwent's lecture was well illustrated with over 100 slides, and on the whole proved very interesting.

The Rev. S. Couling took the Chair. In opening the lecture Mr. Darwent called attention to some features in Punch on which he had not dwelt in his last lecture.

For instance, its scholarship. Really to appreciate all of Punch it is an advantage to know both French and German. In its issue of September 9, 1915, Punch, for instance made fun of a German attempt to create German terms for English sporting terms.

Germany has such hatred for England that it cannot stand any English. Plain cricket becomes Dret staeben-schlagler-spiel. Starter becomes an appalling word in German, none else than Haupt algangs stelle aufrechts vortheuer.

Punch makes a Scot lament an additional penny on the income tax, thus:

"Ye banks and brains o' monied men
"How can my funds the Budget
"bear?"

"How can I sign my little cheques
"W'out a bosom fu' o' care?"

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1916.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on January 13, 1916.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M's. Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

G. BARJONA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

L. SCULI,
Consul-General for Italy.

H. KNIPPING,
H. I. G. M's. Consul-General.

EMILE NAGGIAR,
Gerant le Consulat-General de France.

G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.

C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul in charge.

T. RAASCHOU,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

CHINESE GLEE CLUB
TO GIVE FOREIGN SONGSWill Be Assisted By The Public
Band At Saturday Night's
Concert

Special interest attaches to the concert to be given at Martyrs' Memorial Hall on Saturday evening by the Shanghai Glee Club assisted by the Town Band. The Glee Club is a unique organization, the first of its kind in China. It is made up of thirty-two Chinese ladies and gentlemen who have during the past three years held weekly rehearsals under the direction of Prof. R. G. Dowie, of the Ellis Kadoorie School.

Some of the group have studied music abroad but the majority have learned their music in various schools in China. They undertake the work as a diversion and the fact that they have continued so long is a tribute to their enthusiasm as well as to their perseverance. Their main numbers on Saturday evening will be "The Sands of Dee" by Macfarren, "O Hush my Baby" by Sullivan, and "Three Fishers Went Sailing" by Hullah.

The Municipal Band will supplement the program of the Glee Club by rendering four numbers. They will be led by Prof. Buck. The soloists for the program are Mrs. E. J. Malpas, pianist, Mrs. M. P. Walker, violin and Mrs. H. C. Mei, vocalist.

The Young Men's Christian Association which is in charge of the

concert is hoping such concerts, undertaken largely by the Chinese themselves, may become regular events and that they will contribute much toward the encouragement of modern music in the Chinese community. Already a large number have reserved seats which are on sale at 120 Szechuen Road.

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penma.....Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of December 12 is due here on Saturday, January 15. Left Hongkong on Wednesday, Jan. 12 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of December 28 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).

The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Electric Cooking

Points That Count

Anyone who is sceptical about Electric Cooking—its possibilities, convenience, and economy—has only to make a trial convert.

Cleanliness—There are no smells or noxious fumes; no dust, soot or ashes as with coal.

Reliability—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong, serviceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

Convenience—No fires to light—no matches. Simply a switch to touch.

Safety—Electric Cookers are absolutely safe in anybody's hands.

Hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.

Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 340.

Rosenstock's Commercial Directory
of
China and Manila

(Established 1902, Published Annually)

Contains a complete Classified List of Importers and principal Firms in the Territory covered, a Directory of Foreign Residents, Municipal Officers, Government Officials, Public & Private Schools, Missions & other Associations.

TOGETHER WITH

An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information for 1916 Edition
received up to January 15th

Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS

is printed on paper-bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

SIR R. DANE'S NEW CONTRACT

According to the Asiatic Daily News, Sir Richard Dane has been re-engaged for another three years under the following conditions:—

1.—When the present term expires he will be paid £10,000.

2.—Within the term of three years he will have seven months leave of absence with full pay and in case he returns to England his passage will be paid by the Chinese Government. When he travels in his tour of inspection of salt districts special private cars will be provided for him.

3.—When the term of the further agreement expires £5,000 will be paid.

COAL

AT REDUCED PRICES

Hongay Coal per ton \$23.00
Hard Coal .. 20.50
House Coal No. 1 .. 12.50
House Coal No. 2 .. 12.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1 .. 11.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2 .. 11.00

Also every other variety of
Coals. Apply to Compradore
of the
Schantung-Eisenbahn
Gesellschaft

Telephone 1460 28, The Bund
7342

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0			102	4	8	8
8.30	16.35		dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	4	8	8
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	102	4	8	8
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	102	4	8	8
			arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	102	4	8	8
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	102	4	8	8
Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail		
102	2				102	2		
dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin				dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	9.35	0.01	0	0
11.45	19.27		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	11.45	19.27		
4.45	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.45	18.34	434	434
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.03	18.41		
Local	Mail				Local	Mail		
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.30	12.30	0	0
7.40	12.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.40	12.40	2.71	2.71
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8.00	13.00	78	78
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.48	16.30	149	149
15.12	19.38		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	15.12	19.38		
18.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	18.16	22.41		
7.30	23.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.30	23.01		
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	10.09	1.28	266	266
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	12.30	3.49	319	319
12.45	3.59		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	12.45	3.59		
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	15.36	6.55	378	378
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	17.46	9.03	421	421
9.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.00	9.23		
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.30	13.18	523	523
11.50	13.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.50	13.23		
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	18.02	17.07	611	611
19.53	18.23	6.2	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.53	18.23	6.2	6.2
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Exp.		
23.00	23.04	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	23.00	23.04	0	0
7.00	7.10	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.00	7.10	193	193

Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line

8.45/14.00 dep. Yenchowfu arr. 7.18/11.48 11.20/17.30 dep. Linschow arr. 8.08/14.38
9.48/15.03 arr. Yenchowfu dep. 6.16/10.45 12.28/18.38 arr. Tsingchow dep. 7.00/13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coole	Ex-press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coole
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	Goods	Press	Mixed		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	Goods
Shanghai South .. dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou .. dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25
Sung Kiang .. arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow .. dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58
Ka Shai .. dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An .. dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13
Ka Shing .. arr.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah .. dep.		8.52	10.11	12.15
Yeh Zah .. dep.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shing .. arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15
Chang An .. dep.		10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Ka Shai .. dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50
Hangchow .. arr.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	Shanghai South .. arr.		10.09	11.42	2.45
Zah Kou .. dep.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	6.08					
		9.38	11.33	1.17	5.50	6.25					
		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09					
		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24					
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40					

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.		7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	Zah Kou .. dep.		9.10		5.10
Kon Shang Wen .. arr.		7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	Hangchow .. dep.		9.19		5.19
Kon Shang Wen .. dep.		8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	Kon Shang Wen .. arr.		9.34	11.05	12.45
Hangchow .. dep.		8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	Kon Shang Wen .. dep.		9.37	11.12	12.47
Zah Kou .. arr.		8.21			3.40		Kon Zen Chiao .. arr.		9.50	11.25	1.00
		8.46			4.10						

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
On Saturday, the 15th inst.
at 10 a.m.
**Superior Household
Furniture and Effects.**
Brass mounted Bedsteads,
Bedroom Suites with Beveled
Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs,
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,
Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs,
Brass mounted Iron Fenders,
Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets,
Comforters, etc., etc.
And a long line of useful Sundries

Now on View

FLAT

TO LET

Unfurnished; 2 Rooms,
Bathroom and Kitchen,
at 17, Nanking Road.

Apply to
Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiukiang Road.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Kiangwan Races

4th, 5th and 7th and 12th
February, 1916

ENTRIES will close at 6 p.m.
on Saturday, 15th January, 1916,
instead of the 13th instant (as
previously advertised), at the Club
House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.
Unmeasured Ponies to be brought
to the Club House for measurement
at 4 p.m. on Monday, 17th January,
1916.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club,
Shanghai, 12th January, 1916.

In the Matter of the Hongkong
Companies Ordinance 1911

AND
In the Matter of the Shanghai
Kolanian Rubber Estates,
Limited (1910)

Notice is hereby given that the
Creditors of the above-named Com-
pany which is being voluntarily
wound up are required on or before
the 29th day of February 1916
being the day for that purpose fixed
by the undersigned to send their
names and addresses and the partic-
ulars of their debts or claims and
the names and addresses of their
Solicitors if any to ERNEST
ANTHONY MEASOR of No. 5
Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road Shanghai
the Liquidator of the said Company
and if so required by notice in
writing from the said Liquidator
are by their Solicitors to come in
and prove their said debts or claims
at such time and place as shall be
specified in such notice or in default
thereof they will be excluded from
the benefit of any distribution made
before such debts are proved.

DATED this 7th day of January, 1916.

E. A. MEASOR,

Liquidator.

8413

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.1
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM

III.
And, as the Cock
crows, those who stood
before
The Tavern
shouted "Open
then the Door"
"You know how
little while we have
to stay."
And, once depart-
ed, may return no
more."

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
And, as the Cock
crows, those who stood
before
The Tavern
shouted "Open
then the Door"
"You know how
little while we have
to stay."
And, once depart-
ed, may return no
more."

"DRUT ROYAL"
CHAMPAGNE, THE
FRENCH WINE, IS
THE SAME AS THAT
SHIPPED TO ENGLAND

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NEW STABLES.
NOTICE.

THE attention of Members is
directed to the notice posted
on the notice-board in the Grand
Stand re application for stabling
accommodation in the New Stables
now nearing completion.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

8407

In the United States Court
for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of James Nelson
Jameson, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said
Court notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of James Nelson Jameson,
deceased, to present the same with
vouchers to William P. Lambe, Co-
administrator, or Charles Derre
McGrath, Co-administrator of his
estate, on or before July 6, 1916, and
all persons owing debts to said
deceased are hereby notified to make
payment of the same in due course
to said Co-administrators.

William P. LAMBE,
Co-administrator,
3, Kiukiang Road,

Charles Derre McGrath,
Mustard and Co.,
Shanghai, China, January 6, 1916.

8335

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that
at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on 16th Decem-
ber, 1915, it was decided to pay
a third interim dividend of 10%,
equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on
the Capital of the Company, on
Monday, the 17th day of Janu-
ary, 1916, to those shareholders
on record on 10th January, 1916.
The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 10th to 17th January, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th December, 1916.

8306

LADIES, ATTENTION!!!

35 Tailor-made Long Coats
from \$6.75 to \$19.50
25 Knitted all Wool Jersey Coats
from \$9.75 to \$15.75
200 prs. Boots and Shoes, sizes 2½ to 7,
from \$6.50 to \$7.85

100 "Wolsey" Pure Wool Combinations

at \$7.25

150 yds. Silk Plush, 26" wide

at \$3.45

16 Sets Coney Seal Furs (Muff & Stole)

from \$12.95 per set.

Also Vests, Slippers, Nightdresses, etc.

H. G. HILL & Co.

(Phone 2240)

129, North Soochow Road

(Near General Hospital)

Willard
No Trick At All
Keeping a storage battery up to par is
just a matter of knowing how. Better
come in and let us give you some free
pointers.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Josepho
Seegelken, Deceased

All persons having claims against
the estate of the late Friedrich
Wilhelm Josepho Seegelken, who
died at Shanghai on the 20th
December, 1915, are requested to
send particulars of same to Mr.
Theodor Meyer, c/o A. Ehlers &
Co., who, as guardian of the sole
heir, Fritz Johann Seegelken, ad-
ministers the estate, and all persons
indebted to the estate are required
to make immediate payment to the
amounts due by them to the aforesaid
guardian.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1916.
Imperial German Consulate-General.

8426

The Permata Rubber Estate,
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held at the Chamber of Com-
merce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-
Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st
January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when
the Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ended
31st October, 1915, will be pre-
sented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
13th January to the 21st January,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8375

JUST ARRIVED!

**AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER**

The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
Phone 1095

8362

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Classified Advertisements

1 cent a Word
Minimum Charge 20 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

AN ELDERLY American, living
alone, in small pleasant bungalow
would like to share with someone,
American preferred. Electric light,
geyser, garden. Rent cheap. Apply
to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

8431-J-15

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and verandah, facing
south, with board.

8433

TO LET, near Rifle Range, well-
furnished double bedroom, with
board. Suitable for two friends or
married couple. Every convenience.
Only requires seeing. Apply to
Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

8398-J-13

TO LET, furnished, one large
room. Bathroom and verandah
attached. 51, Range Road.

8389-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room
with bathroom and verandah. \$20
per month. Range Road, Phone
2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, large and small furnish-
ed room, with bathroom attached.
Excellent table, moderate price. 33,
Boone Road.

8367-J-12

TO LET, very large room, with
bathroom and verandah attached,
facing lawn, also room adjoining
bathroom on upper floor. Opposite
Race Course. Reasonable terms.
Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnish-
ed home for a few months, from
March. Rent moderate. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 103, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

A LARGE furnished room to let,
with board. Moderate terms.
English. 31, Boone Road.

8365

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a
whole flat, well-furnished; also one
small room. Excellent table.

8188-E.O.D.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-21

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house in Northern
district, with a fair-sized garden;
35 to 40 Taels. Apply to Box 115,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8409-J-16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOM, with use of
typewriter, to let at nominal rental.
Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8394-J-13

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a four roomed-house,
furnished. Apply to Box 114,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8408-J-12

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with
two bathrooms and all modern con-
veniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road.
Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8392-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzeppoo Road.

T.F.

The Cost is
Really Trifling

The cost of placing a
WANT AD in THE CHINA
PRESS is really not large
considering the service
rendered.

THE CHINA PRESS rates on
WANT advertising are made
low specially to encourage
this class of advertising.

We want your WANT ADS.
Your ad is not too small.
We are prepared to give best
service and returns.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT LADY steno-
grapher would like work after office
hours. Please apply to Box 123,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8422-J-16

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper
wants work after office hours.
Reliable typist, willing to work
after office hours. Owns typewriter.
Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8421-J-18

SITUATION WANTED by an
American with mechanical ability.
Partnership considered to a certain
amount. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8428-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.

T.F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a stamp collection.
Apply to Box No. 126, THE
CHINA PRESS.

A LOT OF LAND, about three
mow, situated in the Central
district, now occupied by houses, in
one of the best and most busy
markets. Can be leased for 15
years. Please apply to Jatz King,
c/o Voelkel and Schroeder A.G., 37,
Nanking Road.

8411-J-14

WANTED, pair one-pound or
two-pound Indian Clubs. Apply
to Box 119, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8417-J-14

FOR SALE, one motor-car, single
cylinder, 8 h.p., in good running
order, "De Dion," with hood, lamps,
etc. Apply to Box 117, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8415-J-14

FOR SALE, one two-passenger
motor-car, French make, 18 h.p.,
equipped with electric lights, Zenith
carburettor, Bosch Magneto. Tls.
1,250. Apply to Box 116, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8414-J-14

FOR SALE, privately, contents of
attractively furnished house. (4
rooms), in Western district. Rental
Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8361-J-15

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young man as general
office assistant. Must have know-
ledge of stenography and type-
writing. Apply stating salary and
age, to Box 121, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8419-J-16

STENOGRAPHER WANTED
immediately, young man preferred.
Must have excellent knowledge of
English and some ability in com-
posing sales letters. Previous ex-
perience not of great importance
but must be able to take dictation at
fair speed and possess the desire to
work up to a position of responsi-
bility. Apply by typewritten letter
to U.S.P.O., Box 552, Shanghai.

8410

WANTED. A firm opening an
office in Shanghai desires a young
office assistant with knowledge of
book-keeping and shipping. Perma-
nent position. Reply in own
handwriting, stating age, national-
ity, qualifications, references and
salary expected. Apply to Box 109,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8396-J-16

PARTNER required in good pay-
ing dental concern. Turn-over
\$1,200 monthly, expenses very
moderate. Apply to Box 110,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8397-J-12

WANTED, young lady typist for
general work and as attendant for
small telephone switch. Apply by
letter, with particulars of experi-
ence, to the Harvard Medical
School, No. 7, Siccawei Road.

8402-J-13

WANTED, for dress-making
department of good high-class firm,
two fitters for ladies' dresses.
Salary \$50 per month (with board
and lodging, with family). Good
situation for suitable person. Apply
to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

8356-J-14

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Mandarin or Shang-
hai dialect are given by an experi-
enced Chinese scholar, speaking
English, German, and French.
Apply to H. Teng, 1215A, Boone
Road.

MANDARIN LESSONS given to
foreigners at any place. Moderate
terms. Apply to Box 102, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8377-J-14

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted
by lady. State terms to Box 72,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8319-J-14

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, space for offices and
small store room, Centrally located.
Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8395